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### Finely Located Lots

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P. G. ALBRIGHT,  
German Deposit Bank.

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

#### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McGAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehl's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

C. COLE & REINHOEL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

W. MILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law—Messrs. No. 11 and 11½ Oscar Block.

R. ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

#### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steers, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

#### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory a room No. 59 West Main street.

#### DRUGGISTS.

W. H. MC CALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALITZKY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

#### DENTISTS.

E. CHUDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

#### FURNITURE.

J. H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

#### DRY GOODS.

H. HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Novelties, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

#### PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Hill streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

#### C. ROYER, M. D.

#### SURGEON.

Office hours, 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.

Office at east end of Royer Block on West Main Street. Office open day and night.

#### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

M. ASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

H. H. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

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M. ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

M. ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

#### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1882, Forging, Drawing and Commission Merchant, Produce, Warehouses in all kinds of Commodities.

A. ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensbury, etc., No. 23 Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

#### TINNERS.

H. E. F. OEHLER, dealer in Stores, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

#### REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

#### MUSIC.

P. G. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 325, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

#### THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

##### ALL THE OCCURRENCES OF THE WEEK.

Friday.

The destructive floods at Johnstown, Pa., were caused by a waterspout.

Great destruction of property was caused at Marshall, Mo., by a tornado.

The Massachusetts house defeated by three votes the prohibition amendment.

Capt. Jack Dashiel, best known river man in Tennessee, is dead at Nashville.

Seven million bushels of coal are coming down from Pittsburgh. Water is rising.

Mary Clayton Black is publishing the life of her father, the late Judge Jere Black.

Manning's bank has succeeded in having silver bullion listed on the stock exchange.

Adolph Reich, of New York, was convicted of murder in the first degree for wife murder.

Capt. J. T. Stockdale, superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati packet line, is dead at Pittsburgh.

United States consul at Buenos Ayres suggests importing South American sheep into the United States.

Labor organizations, numbering 100,000 men, will participate in the parade to Father McGlynn, at New York, June 18.

Dan Rice, the veteran Cincinnati showman, married Mrs. M. C. Robinson, a wealthy widow of Schubelburg, Tex.

Reform in the National administration is progressing. Attorney General Garland will reduce the district attorneyships and scale down salaries.

There has been another outbreak of the Rowan county (Kentucky) fuel resulting in the fatal wounding of Marshal Mann and the killing of the two sons of Dr. H. S. Logan, whom he went to arrest.

Dr. Holmes, Undertaker Brunnell and others, New York, were arrested for embalming fluid experiments on dead bodies in the cemetery receiving vault. The doctor had mutilated over a score of corpses.

The winners of Wednesday's races at St. Louis were Mamie Hay, Volante, Buddy Bowling, Mirth, Foster and Dynamite; at Johnstown, Pa., Magnetizer, Salisbury, Richmond, Stoneback, Choctaw and Shanrock.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 9, Athletic 8; Athletic 5, Cincinnati 4; Brooklyn 11, Cleveland 5; Baltimore 13, Louisville 6; St. Louis 7, Metropolitans 1; Chicago 8, Indianapolis 3; Washington 6, Boston 2; New York 7, Philadelphia 4; Detroit-Pittsburg, rain; San-Dusky 10; Zanesville 1; Mansfield-Columbus, rain; Kalamaoo 6, Wheeling 3.

Saturday.

Two new cases of yellow fever at Key West.

Russian iron, unsusceptible to rust, will be made at Freeport, Pa.

Debate on the crimes act will be concluded in Parliament June 17.

A waterspout at Nanticoke, Pa., caused \$100,000 loss to property.

The Pennsylvania Republican convention is called for August 17, at Harrisburg.

Apache Indians of Arizona are again on the war path. Several whites were killed.

Hon. John H. Ewing, aged ninety, uncle of James G. Blaine, died at Washington, Pa.

The United States court decides invalid the repudiation of her bonds by North Carolina.

Indian Territory tribes memorialized the president against allotment of lands in severality.

It is rumored that a filibustering expedition against Honduras is fitting out at San-vannah.

J. A. Yarborough, a Kansas murderer, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor, after which time he is to be hanged.

Illinois legislature passed the conspiracy bill making all parties to a revolution, in which life may be lost, equally guilty of murder.

Sixteen persons, an entire family, were killed by a land slide in Panama.

Ed Likely, Lincoln, Neb., killed by a baseball which fouled off his own bat.

Hostile Apaches are cornered by the troops. All their stock was captured.

Barclay Peake will hang at Mount Holly, N. J., for killing Mary Anderson, his cousin.

Wisconsin anti-Prohibitionists are bestirring themselves against sumptuary legislation.

Warden Hamilton, who killed Editor Gambrill at Jackson, Miss., has been refused release.

Fritz Wyman is in jail at Etnaborough, Pa., for fatally shooting Anna Valentine, Robbery.

Two men killed and three injured by a dynamite explosion in a stone quarry near Reading, Pa.

State-Senator Fred. Fish, New Jersey, will marry Grace A. Studebaker at South Bend, Ind., Thursday.

Edison, Pa., operating the only shoe shop in the south, at Nashville, failed. Liabilities \$200,000.

Rev. George Pittard, Riedsville, N. C., stamped a boy to death because he hit him with a ball. He fled.

Oregon, Ill., will be bankrupted by Harry Allyn, a Connecticut millionaire, who sued for \$75,000 unpaid bonds.

Gustav Miller is in jail at Ottawa, Ill., suspected of murdering Francis Kasha, aged ten, whose body was found in a well.

Mike Callahan, a Chicago hoodlum, was ejected from a friend's house, and in revenge took a jackscrew and upset the house.

At the Inman mine, thirty miles west of Chattanooga, Tenn., an explosion of dynamite killed five miners and wounded ten.

The advance of twelve and a half cents granted the 13,000 coke miners in Pennsylvania may be negatived by the action of the blast furnace men, who refuse to pay the increased price for coke.

A lot of relics of Eugene Aram, including one of his ribs and part of his victim's skull, were bought at a recent sale of curiosities in England for Henry Irving, whose "Aram," under Bateman's management, first made his fame.

Illinois enacted a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to youths under sixteen, except on the written consent of parents.

Hon. John H. Ewing, the oldest citizen of Washington, Pa., an uncle of James G. Blaine, is dead at the age of ninety.

Mrs. President Cleveland is at Oswego, N. Y., where she will visit two weeks with Miss Kingsford, her former college chum.

J. A. Yarborough, convicted of murder, was sent to jail in Emporia, Kan., to one year's hard labor, after which time he is to be hanged.

The attempt to remove the theological college of the Lutheran church at Springfield, O., to Chicago failed.

The Grant Monument Association of New York has advertised for plans for a monument or memorial edifice.

Milton C. Randall, New Orleans agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance company, defaulted \$75,000.

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H. H. SN

## A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

BROOKLYN VISITED BY A DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Havemeyer's Great Sugar Refinery in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13.—A fire, which may prove to be of incendiary origin, broke out at half-past 1 o'clock this morning in Havemeyer's Greenpoint Sugar refinery. The flames spread quickly, and by the time the firemen arrived the entire building was in flames. Four alarms were sent out. Notwithstanding the fact that sixteen engines, four trucks and two fire boats were present, the flames could not be conquered until the entire building was almost completely destroyed.

The scene presented a magnificent spectacle. The surrounding sky was lighted up by the illumination. It is supposed the fire broke out in the stencil room. Although work is carried on all night in other parts of the building, nothing is done in that room after 5 o'clock in the evening. The majority of those employed in it are boys. It will be remembered that a strike occurred in this refinery a year ago. Some of those prominently identified in it were not re-employed. Vague threats have been uttered from time to time and it is thought they may have been connected with the fire. The wildest rumors of loss of life prevail around the burned building. It was at first reported that eleven workmen were missing. This number has gradually narrowed down to three.

The hands were nearly all Hungarians and Poles, who were recognized by numbers instead of by names. This makes it extremely difficult, therefore, to ascertain definitely as yet whether any lives were lost or not. Those who first saw the fire say that although the flames spread with great rapidity there was sufficient time for all to escape. Officers Gallagher and Cronin, as soon as they found a house adjoining on fire, rushed up stairs and rescued two children and a woman who had not been awakened by the noise of the conflagration. The only estimate of the loss that can be made at present must be more or less conjectured. It is believed, however, that the loss will approximate a million dollars. The building was well stocked with sugar and raw material in process of refining. The building was fully insured. About five hundred men were employed in the refinery. As soon as the debris is cleared away the place will be rebuilt.

At noon the superintendent of the burned refinery told a United Press reporter that there had been no loss of life at last night's fire. Every employee had been accounted for.

It is now said the fire was caused by the explosion of the liquid sugar, which had boiled over in the vats. There were 400,000 gallons of liquor stored in the liquor room on the fourth floor.

## Captain Lee Will Take the Field.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 13.—Capt. Lee was yesterday preparing to go into the field in person, in pursuit of the hostile Apaches, in reply to a question he produced the following dispatch from Gen. Forsythe, the commander at Fort Huachuca: "Ident. Smith wires from Pantano, that Capt. Lawton is following the trail. It leads toward Crittenden, thence back by way of Davidon's ranch to within six miles of Pantano. He is still on the trail. The Indians were turned back by seeing Capt. Hatfield and Martin. Send word to Martin to stay where he is, keeping a sharp lookout, in case the Indians double back on Lawton. Tell him to keep a sharp eye on the trails leading from the Patagonia."

## Chicago Master Masons.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The Master Masons Association has positively refused to treat with or in any way recognize the Bricklayers' union. The latter body appointed a committee with authority to discuss and arrange with a like body from the employers' organization, the terms upon which arbitration could be brought to bear upon the difficulties. The employers required as a prerequisite the adoption of their platform of principles by the men. The bricklayers have now decided to begin an aggressive campaign and on Monday the Union will take contracts at 20 per cent. under prices previously asked by members of the Master Masons' association.

## Commissioner Coleman's Opinion.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Norman J. Coleman, commissioner of agriculture, came up from St. Louis yesterday. He put in the day with Professor Law in looking over the quarantine district and seeing what had been accomplished in the attempt to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Coleman expressed himself as much pleased with the appearance of things generally. He said that the work here is going forward in as satisfactory a manner as is possible under the present circumstances. He thinks now that the disease was originally brought here by Jersey cattle from the east.

## A Cold-Blooded Murder.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 13.—Cleveland, Tenn., is wild with excitement over the report that Will Guess, who it was said accidentally shot and killed Miss Irene Fann, on Thursday, murdered the girl in cold blood. Miss Fann was teaching school, and Guess passed by with rifle in his hand. He playfully pointed the gun at the young lady, when it was discharged, the bullet piercing her heart. It is now said that Guess purposely shot Miss Fann because she whipped his little sister for disobedience. The matter is being investigated. Guess has fled.

## A Legal Question Raised.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that considerable discussion has been aroused over the question whether Judge Cooley, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, is not violating the interstate law by actively engaging in the practice of his profession. Judge Cooley is acting as counsel in the celebrated Palmer will case at Lansing, Mich. Section eleven of the new commerce law contains the following sentence: "Said commissioners shall not engage in any other business, vocation or employment."

## Escaped Convict Captured.

GREENVILLE, O., June 13.—Officer Lious Bascom made an important haul here in the arrest of notorious C. C. Kyle, who escaped from the Ohio penitentiary last August. Kyle was sent up from Troy, O., for burglary, for three years, and had served a year and ten months. Bascom will take him to Columbus at once.

## Personal Legislation Getting Down Fine.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—In the house a senate bill was passed providing that no person in this state shall sell or furnish tobacco in any form to any minor under sixteen years of age, unless on written order of parents or guardian.

## Salvation Soldiers Liberated.

WAPAKONETA, O., June 13.—The leaders of the salvation army who were arrested here last Tuesday evening appeared before the mayor and were promptly discharged. The city pays the costs.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DANGERS THAT THREATEN INDIA.

Lord Dufferin's Energetic Efforts to Locate the Wily Hindoo, Dhuleep Singh, Emperor William Governing Better—Will Not Wait the Inaugural Notes.

LONDON, June 13.—Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, is making an energetic effort to locate the wily Hindoo, known as Dhuleep Singh, who is supposed to be largely responsible for dangers which now threaten India. The treacherous native potentate, it is thought, would hardly risk himself on Indian soil, except in good disguise, for the present, but Lord Dufferin, in recent dispatches, has expressed the belief that he is either personally or through emissaries, stirring up the Pishin tribes to revolt.

These tribes are greatly excited by the successful rebellion of the Ghilzais. Dwelling just across the frontier from Afghanistan, they partake of many characteristics of these rebellious subjects of the ameer, and are encouraged by their example to rise against their own masters, the white men of England. The larger part of the Anglo-Indian army is concentrated in their vicinity in consequence, and the northern frontier is left insufficiently protected. If Russia wishes to act upon Dhuleep Singh's advice and invade India, no more propitious time could be chosen than the present.

There are many who anticipate such a movement, but the closer students of Russian methods take a different view of the probabilities. That Russia will invade India is not doubted, but the history of her past aggressions indicates that the invasion will be gradual, and one might almost say apologetic. The Russian frontier has been pressed southward in this insidious manner at the expense of Persia and Afghanistan, the czar's shrewd general's simply tiring out opposition by their obstinate, patient, unyielding grip upon disputed territory pending the long drawn out negotiations of diplomats and boundary commissions.

It is understood from the reports of travelers, that Russian exploring military expeditions have already forced themselves across the line into northern India at various places and established some sort of a local claim to be used in future disputes with England as a basis of settlement of frontiers. Such methods are less expensive as a rule than open war, and frequently as effective, but they are in fact only preliminary to final war, which is expected whenever England becomes engaged in strife elsewhere, which will prevent her from giving adequate protection to the threatened frontier.

## Eviction at Bodkye.

DUBLIN, June 13.—Eviction at Bodkye were resumed today. The first place visited by the sheriff was the hut of Timothy Collins. They found that a daughter of Collins was dying, and they postponed his eviction, as the physician protested that the removal of the sick girl would cause instant death.

The evicting party then proceeded to Michael O'Callaghan's, where they met with a terrible resistance from O'Callaghan and some friends, who had barricaded themselves within the premises. The bailiffs and police in attempting to effect an entrance were deluged with scalding water and meal. Col. Turner, who succeeded Gen. Buller in command of the troops, implored Father Hanan to use his influence with the tenants to allow the law to take its course, otherwise he would be compelled to order the troops to dislodge them and thus cause bloodshed. Father Hanan then took the lead with the police following, and the eviction was effected without further trouble. Five women who were found inside the house were arrested, as it was women only who used the scalding water and meal upon the evictors.

## Tenison III.

LONDON, June 13.—Lord Tenison is suffering from an attack of gout and has been ordered to go away on a yacht cruise for the benefit of his health. The Prince of Wales has therefore asked Lewis Morris to write the inaugural ode for the imperial institute. Sullivan will set it to music and will conduct its rendition by a monster chorus and orchestra at Albert hall, on July 4 in the presence of the queen.

## Emperor William Better.

BERLIN, June 13.—Emperor William slept better last night than the night before, and improved generally this morning. The pain in the abdomen from which he has been suffering have abated. The departure of the Crown Prince Frederick William for London to participate in the jubilee of Queen Victoria has been postponed.

## Father McGlynn's Position.

ROME, June 13.—The Moniteur says that although Dr. McGlynn refuses to submit to the authority of the church, the pope's intervention has had its effect, as Dr. McGlynn is isolated.

## Stricken Magyars.

VIENNA, June 13.—A hurricane and rain-spout occurred to-day near Makó and several workmen were washed away. The dikes still withstand the pressure of the flood.

## Talking It Over.

LONDON, June 13.—M. Waddington, the French ambassador, has resumed negotiations with Lord Salisbury on the Suez canal and the New Hebrides neutrality questions.

## Pipe Maker Fined.

BERLIN, June 13.—A pipemaker in Metz has been fined for selling pipes bearing a carved head of Gou, Bonhauer.

## Anti-Prohibitionist Hunting.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—A delegation of wholesale liquor men of Texas, representing the anti-Prohibitionists of that state, have been in St. Louis several days in the interest of a campaign fund. They are soliciting contributions from the leading breweries and distillers of the north and west, with a view of raising \$50,000 to aid in carrying on the campaign against the adoption of the Prohibition amendment, which Texas is to vote on in August next. In an interview one of the delegates stated that, from present indications, the state will go for prohibition by at least 25,000 majority unless a campaign fund can be raised sufficiently large to get leaders throughout the state to take the stump.

## The Situation at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The bricklayers are angry on account of the refusal of the bosses to arbitrate. A meeting was called last night to consider the matter, which lasted until an early hour this morning. It was resolved to fight the matter to the bitter end. Just how it is to be done was not set forth.

## Phil. Armour in Court.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Philip D. Armour gave bail this morning to appear and answer to the warrant sworn out by Austin W. Wright. Mr. Armour is charged with cornering meat. It will be tried before Justice Brayton.

## Texas Crops.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 13.—Accounts from all over Texas yesterday show the most magnificent crop prospects since the famous big crop year of 1882.

## Murdered About a Woman.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 13.—John Moore, colored, was shot and fatally wounded at Dahoney last night in a quarrel over a woman.

## STILL A MYSTERY.

Frank Hammond, Arrested for the Murder of Manie Holweger, Dismissed.

FRANKLIN, O., June 13.—Another clew to the Holweger murder case has been exploded. On the 22d of last July little Manie Holweger was murdered and her body found on the road leading to Dayton, a short distance north of Franklin. A number of parties were arrested for the horrible crime, among them the father himself, but nothing was ever discovered. The latest arrest was that of Frank Hammond, who drove the team of a canal boat that left Franklin that eventful night. Marshal Hurst learned recently from traveling parties who were in the place the night the tragedy of the affair. Acting upon this Hurst traced his man to Delfin, O., and found that he was working along the line of the canal. He was finally discovered at Lock 16, about seventeen miles south of Delfin. Quite a tussle ensued in effecting his arrest, but he was finally secured and brought to Franklin. Mr. Pardouer, of Middleton, who was driving along the road the afternoon of the murder, and saw a man pass him, was called in to identify Hammond. He was unable to do so.

It is not certain, however, that they will submit a bid until they have examined the plan in detail. Not an inquiry has yet been received as to the Newark, and there does not seem to be any disposition on the part of ship builders to undertake her construction at the maximum cost allowed by congress, \$1,300,000. The 1,100-ton gunboats will probably be constructed by Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia.

Telephone Talk.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Maxwell, of the American Telephone company, says it is not true that the concession of the government of Venezuela to his company is not complete. In substantiation of this assertion, Mr. Maxwell exhibits a reprint of Article 8 of the official concession which, among other things, states that "the government shall not make a like concession to any other person or company, nor allow amendments to be made to contracts antagonistic to this for the term of nine years from the date of this contract which may be extended three years more at the discretion of the government."

Mr. Maxwell further states that favorable action has been taken in Venezuela, looking to an extension of the contract period from nine to thirty-five years.

## Colonel Morrison's Politics.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Col. Morrison says he is just as much a politician now as he ever was, but as he has been in Washington all year, and very busy with the interstate commerce act, he professes to know nothing about what is going on, barring the one subject of long and short hauls. "It is quite possible," said he, in reply to an inquiry from a Post reporter, "that congress at its next session may amend the interstate commerce act. I could suggest some changes myself that I think would be improvements, but congress might not."

## The Farm Journal in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The postmaster general has issued an order to the postmaster at Chicago to deliver no more registered letters to the Chicago Farm Journal and cash no more money orders for it. This action is based upon evidence submitted to him which convinces him that the publication has no genuine subscription list and is not legitimately a newspaper.

## Dakota Wheat All Right.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—The outlook for grain in Dakota is generally good, and in most parts above the average of former years. Along the James river valley, where the crop was poor the past year, it is indifferent from other sections, ahead of all in condition this year. When drought was talked of at other places in the territory, there was little heard of it there. Letters written by grain men in Dakota occur in the statement that the present prospect is not only better than last year, but that it is above the average of past years.

## Loots Like a General Uprising.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 13.—Indications continue to strengthen the belief that the small number of Indians as reported on the war path is a mistake as bands have been seen in widely different sections on the same day.

A telegram from San Carlos stating that there are hostiles in the Santa Catalina mountains, has been received. In Santa Barbara and Patagonia mountains, near this place, immense fires are raging, which are not started by the Indians for the purpose of covering up their tracks.

## Retaliatory Scheme.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—The authorities at Ottawa have notified the custom officers at Windsor to at once ascertain the number of Americans who sleep in Detroit and work in Windsor and other border towns, and also the number of Canadians who come to Detroit daily to work. It is supposed that the Canadian government is preparing to retaliatory on Americans, in case the United States law against foreign labor is enforced against Canadians who come here to work.

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## A STRANGE STORY

OF THE DROWNING OF LINCOLN GRAYBILL,  
Which His Family Take the Privilege of Disbelieving.

Fred Grosweiler, a well known young man about town, turned up on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock from Wheeling, and has circulated a very strange story, purporting to be a true account of the death of Lincoln Graybill.

Mr. Graybill, as nearly every one knows, has but one arm, which he lost in the paper mill years ago.

Three weeks ago Grosweiler and Graybill disappeared from the city and left nothing behind them except a suspicion in the mind of Mr. John Silk, of the Massillon Paper Company, that they had taken his boat without so much as saying by your leave. People have been wondering what had become of the two, until Grosweiler solved the mystery himself.

He says they went down the river, and continued on their way south on the Ohio, until they reached a point below Parkersburg. They struck an island not far from Parkersburg, last Wednesday or Thursday, he does not remember which, and it is strange about that too, and they spent the night upon it, after first drawing the boat up on the beach.

When they got up next morning no boat could be seen on the island, and it was at last discovered, stranded on the shore of the river opposite. Here was a dilemma, from which there was no escape, except by swimming. They both started, weighted down with all their clothing. When they struck the current Grossweiler says he heard Graybill shout for help, but he was himself struggling with all his strength to reach smooth water, and could give no aid. He saw Graybill go down, but reached the land in safety himself. He at once informed the authorities of the first town he struck, and whose name, strange to say, he forgot, but they seemed to care little whether the body should be recovered or not. He then came north for the purpose of telling Graybill's relatives of his death. The family are loath to believe that Lincoln is dead, and have very good reasons for it. Grossweiler has already modified his original tale in many points, and is not able to furnish definite data as to the time or place. They think it strange that a boat should drift from an island to the river bank without aid, when Grossweiler could scarcely make it, even by exerting all his power. Moreover Graybill is one of the best swimmers in the county, and it sounds queer that he should fail and Grossweiler succeed. They incline to the belief that Graybill feit ashamed to return to his home after stealing Mr. Silk's boat, and invented the story for Grossweiler to tell. What other object this boy could have in making up this tale, if it is make up is hard to imagine. Possibly it is true, but the family have thus far been unable to verify it.

## THE BENSBERG OPERA COMPANY.

## THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

## A Review of the Amusements of the Past Winter.

The regular theatrical season of 1886-7 has ended, and people are busy wondering who will control the opera house next fall. Several persons are after it, and the result will be known very soon. The late season has not been entirely successful, and the Massillon public can not congratulate itself upon having used very nice discrimination in the patronage bestowed upon good and bad entertainments. With the notable exceptions of Gilmore's band, Rhea, and the McCaul opera company, none of the really meritorious combinations played to big business. The Mexican orchestra, Bensberg opera company, Siberia, James O'Neill, Rive King, Robert Downing, Maud Granger, Minnie Mader, Corinne, and the Boston Stars, each did very poorly, while on the other hand such miserable amusement as was afforded by Charles L. Davis, Tony Denier, Howorth's Hibernica, and many others, was listened to by a very large number. The coming season gives better financial promise.

The following is a complete list of the entertainments with which Massillon theatre goers have been regaled, during the season:

August 31, Mexican Typical Orchestra; September 15, Alfa Norman Opera Company; September 30, Chas. Gardner; October 4, Four Emeralds, three nights; October 13, Tony Denier; October 14, Silver Spur; October 20, Chas. L. Davis; October 25, Crocker's Equivalents, 3 nights; 1 matinee; October 28, Hicks & Sawyer; October 29, Strakosch Opera Company; November 3, Siberia; November 14, Jas. O'Neill; November 17, Rive King Concert; November 17, Sons of Veterans, 3 nights; November 23, Lester & Allen; November 27, Patents Rights Company; December 4, Hibernica; December 8, Pat Rooney; December 11, Robert Downing; December 13, Mestayer's Tourists; December 24, Maud Granger; December 30, Across the Atlantic; January 4, Amherst Glee Club; January 17, Under the Lash; 3 nights; January 28, Black Crook; January 29, McCall Opera Company; February 2, Hi Henry; February 7, W. S. Baldwin, 1 week; February 22, Hyers Sisters; February 16, Minnie Mader; March 4, Hyers Sisters; March 7, W. S. Baldwin; March 14, Morris Dog Show, 2 nights, 1 matinee; March 21, Rhea; March 23, Floy Crowell, 1 week; April 1, Gilmore's Band; April 8, Devil's Auction; April 19, Male Chorus; April 22, Corinne; May 3, Rock Band; May 6, Boston Stars; April 25, Silver Spur.

Lecture course—November 5, Hou. Geo. Wendling; December 2, A. P. Burbank; January 5, Gen. Lew Wallace; February 2, A. W. Tourgee; March 17, Kate Field; April 5, Jas. Cook.

An Admirable Presentation of *Martha and the Sleeping Queen*.

A large and cultured audience greeted Kate Bensberg and her company last Saturday evening. The fame of her singing had been spread abroad by the fortunate few, who were present at her former appearance in this city, and people went with the expectation of hearing something extraordinarily good.

They were not disappointed. Miss Bensberg has a voice of great sweetness and power, her high notes, especially being of a clear and flute-like character. With this she has beauty, vivacity, and a charming stage presence. Mr. Ed. Knight is a very good basso, and his singing was well received by the audience.

The tenor, Mr. Ross David, has a pleasing voice, but lacks power and stage presence. Miss Louise Engel has an agreeable mezzo-soprano.

The second act of "Martha" and the "Sleeping Queen" were presented. The absence of an intelligible plot in "Martha" was a drawback, but the music was charming. Miss Bensberg sang "The Last Rose of Summer" with delightful simplicity, and as one of the audience remarked, "to the Queen's own taste," she received a hearty encore. The "Good Night" chorus was also encored.

Balf's music has a charm of its own, perhaps because "its English, you know." "The Sleeping Queen," although not his master-piece, is an opera with sparkling music and a good libretto. The best scene in it was doubtless that which contains the duet between the Queen and the prime minister. Mr. Knight was an ideal prime minister, and Miss Bensberg as the Queen surpassed herself in it.

## Prisoners Sentenced.

James Carr, Robert Arlington and Edward McGuire were brought before Judge Pease this morning. Carr was sentenced on two counts, one of horse stealing and the other of burglary and larceny. On the first charge he was given ten years and on the last five years in the pen. The stealing took place on the premises of D. C. Bunnell, at Massillon.

Robert Arlington, found guilty of burglary and larceny in helping himself to another man's satchel at the Union hotel, was given four years.

Edward McGuire, found guilty of highway robbery in this city, was given five years. The prisoners will be taken to their quarters in a few days.—Canton Repository.

## Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's N. W. Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

## THE SPECIAL SESSION.

## THE COUNCIL WANTS SOME SAFETY GATES.

## And Proposes to Make it Warm for the Builders of the Wall under the Main Street Bridge.

The bold legislators, who scarce one week ago bade bold defiance to the soulless corporations and prepared to make even the old Pennsylvania bend the knee, met last night in special session and concluded that they did not mean all they had said a few evenings before and would take some safety gate and be much obliged for them. This determination is rather commendable than otherwise, and it will secure greater bonds to the city. It is only the little inconsistency that is striking.

All members were present except Messrs. Oehler and Lieghley.

Mr. Jarvis moved that the resolution passed Wednesday, which required the Pennsylvania Company to fulfill the ordinance in regard to lighting up, be reconsidered. Carried.

Clerk White then read the following letter, as embodying the later views of the council:

To A. B. Starr, Superintendent Pennsylvania Company:

DEAR SIR:

Since our last council meeting we have again taken your proposition in regard to lighting the railroad into consideration, and make you the following proposition:

1st. That the company furnish the gates as stated by you at Main and East street crossings, the whole width of the street, which gates are to be operated at all hours of the day and night, and to be closed before trains pass, and each of said crossings to be properly lighted with electric lamps as now located at Erie street crossing, the Tremont street crossing and Cherry street crossing.

2nd. That the company pay one-half of the cost of the electric lights as now located near Erie, Tremont and Cherry streets. That each of said electric lights now cost the city \$90, making a total of \$105 to be paid by you to the city. This we think would be about as cheap as gas would be for you and the lights as now stationed, do greatly benefit your depot grounds and crossings.

If the above is satisfactory let us know and we will modify our ordinance accordingly.

Mr. Jarvis moved that the question of sending the letter and all else be referred to the committee on lighting and the solicitor, with power to act.

A short discussion followed the motion.

Solicitor Young explained to the council that Mr. Starr conceded the right

to the electric lights if they were preferred, that this was the first town in Ohio to enforce the statute, and that a material victory had been won. He added, however, that he had talked with many people, and the general desire was that if gates and lights, too, could be had, it would be better to have them than the lights alone.

Mr. Jarvis' motion was then carried.

Mr. Leu then rose to speak in regard to the wall being built for the Main street bridge.

He was ruled out of order and the council then adjourned; each member retained his place, however, and as individual listened to the comments upon the wall just mentioned.

Solicitor Young opened the subject by saying that he had been told upon good authority that the construction of the new wall was very defective and not in accordance with the contract. That the lower stratum of stone rested upon a foundation of mud or rotten logs. He said that the council ought to take action, and if necessary enjoin the commissioners from proceeding further.

Mr. Leu, who is an experienced stone mason himself, corroborated all that Mr. Young had said. He did not want to get out an injunction himself, but he felt that the council should do something, and at once.

Mr. Young said that the commissioners ought to be notified that the wall is defective and not built according to contract. They should be invited to meet with the council, or if they refuse to do anything, the council should enjoin both the commissioners and the contractor from proceeding further.

Mr. Leu explained that the contract required that the first stone should be laid as low as the bottom of the channel and as much lower as necessary to secure a good foundation, whereas the contractor had already placed the first layer of stone scarcely lower than the surface of the water. If the work should be completed as commenced, it was only a question of time until another accident would occur.

Mr. Clutz moved that the clerk notify the county commissioners at once as to how affairs were progressing, and invite them to visit the city at once and confer with the council. With this the council adjourned to listen to the concert in the park.

## To the Ladies!

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache or sore, swollen or weak ankles, or swollen feet, an abdominal belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Buttons have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force.

For lame back, weakness of the womb, leucorrhœa, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, incidental hemorrhage or flooding, painful, suppressed and irregular menstruation, barrenness, and change of life, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

A friend of Supporter with Magnetic Foot Buttons, \$10.00, can be expected G. O. R. & R. and examined, allowed, or by mail on receipt of price, and if not found satisfactory even after six months they can be returned and money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of feet.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold the power forever.

Send stamp to "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicines," with thousands of testimonials. Send for circulars. Write us full particulars as regards your difficulties—order direct.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO., 134 Dearborn St., Chicago Ill.

## HORSEBACK RIDING.

## Its Rapid Rise in Public Favor—The "Correct Thing."

So gradually has it come about that it has hardly been noticed, that the habit of horseback riding has ceased simply to be a fashion, and is rapidly assuming the proportions of a first class craze. Every evening sees two or three parties numbering from four to a dozen persons starting off, while in the alleys the ambitious novice may often be caught "getting used to it," and it requires much perseverance and patience, many aches and pains to "get used to it." But so many have reached that happy state in their equestrian experience, that the fashion has become interesting. Probably six months ago half a dozen would have been a high estimate of the number of riding horses in this city. This out of a total of 530 is rather small, but at that time it would have been hard to find that many individuals who habitually went out riding. To-day there are in the livery stables alone not less than twelve horses which may be hired for this purpose, not to mention the number in private stables.

Oddly enough the majority of the riders are ladies, the male portion of the community having not yet given itself over to the practice. The sleek horses and becoming habits have quite taken the shine off the bicycles. Speaking of habits, the correct thing has changed a good deal in the whirligig of time and is to say the least, quite many. In the first place, there is the silk hat, not very different from the prevailing Dunlap block, and worn man fashion. The material for the habit should be of black broadcloth, waist, skirt and pantaloons alike, made without any superfluous breadths. The skirt is made quite short, hemmed at the bottom and weighted.

One of its peculiarities is that it is made to fit neatly over the horn of the saddle. The best ladies' saddles, too, have changed somewhat now, having a third horn, which holds the rider securely on her seat.

Like everything of the sort, riding is not destined to have as strong a hold on the popular mind, as it now has, for a great length of time, but it will doubtless be the means of training a great many good horsewomen out of weak and timid ladies, and will make the roses bloom where they rarely bloomed before.

## A MILE A MINUTE.

## How the Boston Commercial Club Passed Through.

A wail of disappointment arose from the throats of hundreds who gave up their usual Sunday morning nap, yesterday, to see the Boston Commercial Club through, when they learned that the train would be only fifteen hours late. At 10 o'clock Sunday night, the same people returned with all their friends and relatives, eager to see a train rush through at a mile a minute. The station platform was black, and there were groups of people at convenient spots all along the track, from the C. L. & W. crossing to the pottery. About 10 o'clock Sunday night, the fast approaching train blew, and word was passed along the line. With a mighty roar it rushed through town, leaving dust and confusion behind it. In breathing head feels well and I am well. It has done me a thousand dollars worth of good. There are ten of my friends, on seeing what it had done for me, taking it, and it is helping them. I only wish that every one who has asthma, asthma and a bad cough could see me, so that I could tell them all to take it. All that know me here know how I have suffered. I have been here since 1859, and say to me that could cure you." Everyone says "how much better you look." The doctors say they are glad I found Hall's Catarin Cure. As they could not find any other cure, as they could not find any other cure.

I cannot express my gratitude to you for the Hall's Catarin Cure has done me. You can use as much of this letter as will do the afflicted good. Publish it to the whole world—it is all true and they should know it.

JOSEPHINE CHRISMAN, 405 East North street,

Gov. Lee is going to Boston. He takes with him the Vice Presidential race. Some say he has hopes of growing to proportions that will insure the President without the prefix.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## MASSILLON MAKES IT.

## FIRST HONORS REMAIN AT HOME.

While New Philadelphia and Canal Dover take Second and Third Places.

There was a big crowd at the range of the Massillon Gun Club Friday afternoon, to witness the match between the clubs of Massillon, New Philadelphia and Canal Dover. There were ten men with each of the visiting organizations, so Messrs. Sharpnack and McLean shot with the New Philadelphia and Canal Dover teams, thus giving to each one eleven men. Mr. W. C. Russell is credited with shooting six doubles, but in reality he only shot on single rises, and his place was taken by Mr. Uhlenhorff afterward. The score is not too brilliant, but it affords naturally some interesting comparisons. As will be seen by the appended table, Massillon came out first, New Philadelphia second and Canal Dover third.

## MASSILLON.

Singles, Doubles.

J. H. Hunt.....10 7  
Josiah Gutz.....8 6  
L. Shout.....13 8  
D. Reed.....11 8  
George Dobson.....11 8  
G. T. Borden.....16 5  
P. A. Brown.....12 8  
E. L. Arnold.....14 8  
W. C. Russell.....11 6  
H. W. Loeffler.....6 6  
Ph. Blumenstein.....11 6

Totals.....126 77

## NEW PHILADELPHIA.

Singles, Doubles.

E. Shull.....19 5  
N. Stine.....8 3  
M. Read.....10 6  
J. K. Keeler.....8 3  
G. Morgan.....8 3  
H. Bupp.....8 2  
E. Miller.....8 5  
R. Eichel.....10 8  
G. L. Taylor.....7 3  
F. A. Sharpnack.....12 6  
A. S. Kutsely.....4 5

Totals.....91 50

## CANAL DOVER.

E. Shull.....11 7  
D. Zimmerman.....5 3  
U. Gerber.....6 4  
C. P. Baker.....8 1  
D. Cross.....6 3  
O. S. Welty.....4 4  
F. Barnhard.....5 3  
Charles Delis.....8 7  
A. C. Cramer.....7 4  
C. L. McLean.....13 4

Totals.....79 48

## BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 18, 1882.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., have taken Hall's Catarin Cure. Hall's Catarin Cure has done me a great deal of good for five years. I have taken everything sent to the Hot Springs; I have done nothing but take medicine for 12 years. When I commenced using Hall's Catarin Cure I was almost dead, I sent for the doctor the day I got Hall's Catarin Cure, and told him that I would die anyway and that I would try your medicine. I was very bad. How I suffered for 9 years! I could hardly breathe at times. I saw Hall's Catarin Cure advertised in the papers and commenced taking it. I would have been under the ground to dry if it had not been for that. I have not had one bad spell of coughing since. In breathing head feels well and I am well. It has done me a thousand dollars worth of good. There are ten of my friends, on seeing what it had done for me, taking it, and it

## Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

EDWARD P. SEINER, SAMUEL E. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY SKINNER &amp; WEIRICH,

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Six Months..... 1.00

Three Months..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

## Attention, Advertisers!

The best evidence as to the circulation of a newspaper is the testimony of the paper itself, expressed by its appearance. The newspaper whose columns are full of news, which is quoted freely, and talked about much, whether the comment is adverse or favorable, is pretty sure to have a large circulation, and circulation is what advertisers want. The bona fide circulation of the Independent is rapidly increasing, and it offers advantages to all who use newspaper space, which are fully appreciated by the growing number of patrons.

Chapman should be given a post office.

News reporters are not omnipresent. This is a popular error.

The de Garmo matter has been settled, and very quietly too, for an entire year.

The county commissioners have a queer way of doing business, to say the least.

Excellent judgment has been used by the board of education in selecting teachers for next year.

Queen Victoria must indeed be gratified by the "jubilee yacht race" around Great Britain and Ireland.

The American chimes in and prays for seats in the park. Music can be enjoyed standing on one leg, but a good seat is preferable.

Ex-Secretary Chandler promises to make it exceedingly interesting for Mr. Whitney when he occupies a position on the floor of the Senate.

The heaviest punishment that can be imposed upon a man who abuses his family is altogether too light. There are such men in this town to day.

As President Cleveland has not advised anybody that he proposes to go to St. Louis, is it not a little premature to indulge in so much discussion upon the matter?

The Massillon Independent is advocating the changing of the Ohio canal into a ship canal large enough and deep enough to float river and lake vessels.—Norwalk Reflector.

And what do you think of the proposition?

The council devoted its principal attention to curbing last night, as usual. By the way, has the council completely backed down from the very bold stand taken in regard to the Main street bridge wall?

The regular use of the personal pronoun "we," seems to be one of the weaknesses of most correspondents of newspapers. One would think that the first person singular number ought to answer every requirement.

The Canton Democrat grows eloquent over the party of "truth justice and the constitution." Devotion to the constitution is very laudable but within the last thirty years it has been the cloak for some very peculiar actions.

The Salem Republican is now quite certain that women should have a place on all school boards and trustee boards of all benevolent, prison and reformatory institutions. The next constitution Ohio shall have made for her will not overlook the value of woman's work and influence in this direction.

The canals of Ohio cost \$15,967,650. This is a very large sum, larger by \$4,622,650 than the cost of all other property owned by the State. Suppose six per cent. of this original cost, which is something over \$700,000, were to be spent upon this property each year, would the canals then be unable to hold their own with the railroads?

The talk about a Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1888 is the sheerest kind

of nonsense. The people of these United States believe in sentiment but not that kind, and they will not seriously consider dropping strong and able men to gratify a foolish notion. The best display of sentiment the country can afford to indulge in just now is to build up the Grant monument fund.

The New York World's enterprise certainly takes queer directions. While the sending of a balloon from St. Louis to New York is of no especial importance to the scientific world, it must be acknowledged that the attempt will be watched with great interest. Like all other of the World's feats, this one at least attracts the attention of all the people of the United States.

Massillon council levied a tax of eleven mills at their last meeting. This with two mills special tax makes their levy for municipal purposes thirteen mills. Wooster's levy is 9 mills.—Wooster Republican.

The impression that Massillon's levy is 13 mills is because of a reporter's error, that was corrected subsequently. Massillon levy is 9 mills with two additional allowed by special act making a total of only eleven.

The entire Ohio canal system has cost the State but \$809,201.61 within the last fifteen years. Contrast this with the expenditures of other States and nations. New York's canals cost \$1,350,000 annually, and yield no revenue. France spends \$100,000,000 each year upon canals and rivers. Germany and Russia each spend vast sums for this purpose. Is Ohio wiser than her sister States, or the nations over the sea?

The impudence of the Cunard Steamship Company, in permitting a pauper emigrant to land on Wednesday after the Alien Commissioners had ordered the woman to be detained on board, should meet with the punishment it so richly deserves. America is forced to endure the presence of a vast body of worse than useless foreign population, but when insane beggars are forced upon us, in defiance of our laws, it is time for something effectual to be done.

Evidently there is something wrong in Tuscarawas county. Says the Ohio Democrat:

Beriah Wilkins is so anxious that the Tuscarawas delegates to the State convention shall be favorable to Thurlman for governor, that he wants to waive the formality of a convention or a meeting, and have two or three members of the county committee select the delegates. How very nice! How very considerate in Beriah!!! We understand that one prominent member of the committee objects to this irregular way of proceeding and so do we.

Poor old General Beatty! With what inexpressible pity is witnessed his exhibition of himself. Pity is the only word that suits the case. A strong man has given vent to a string of complaints ending with, "I'm in no hurry, and will probably be Governor early in the next century. I should like to have my administration about A. D. 1920. There will then be more people to rule over. When I'm Governor I shall attend to all the cures in Ohio and have a good time."

Surely he deserves sympathy.

The solicitors are now making the rounds endeavoring to secure honorary members for the Harmonia Band. The excellence of this organization and the desire of the people at large to keep it, goes without saying. But it cannot be maintained without money. These solicitors are not meeting with the success they should. Many business men who are abundantly able to help this movement have put them off, with requests to call again, although granting the desirability of the object. This is not as it should be. If the citizens are really in earnest in the matter they should be quick to do what they can. There is no more unpleasant task than to be employed in such work as this, and meet with an unsympathetic reception.

The public are given to understand that the boom is due to a large decrease in Brazilian production, but there are few factors in trade statistics as difficult to get into an exact and reliable form as South American coffee statistics.

It is very much more than probable that if the national importation

of coffees should thus be made to replace its course in the last six years and to fall presently from the total of 1886 to that of 1878, or to 265 millions instead of 564 millions, such a protest of consumption might not only bring the manipulators of New York, Rio, and Havre to their senses, but might also enlarge amazingly the current statistical exhibits of South American supplies.

The great advance in price has caused adulteration to such an extent that those who hitherto have been so fond of partaking of its use now begin to abhor it.—Louisville Courier Journal.

## Indian Rights Should be Held Sacred.

It is remarkable, says the Albany Journal, how small a population of incivilized Indians occupies areas of land. The Osages numbering 1,500 have a reservation of 1,500,000 acres. The Iowas, numbering 84, hold 228,418 acres; 240 Kickapoos hold 206,456 acres; Quapaws, 56,000 acres; 69 Eastern Shawnees, 13,000 acres; and 225 Kansas Indians, 100,000 acres. The entire Indian Territory, containing over 44,000,000 acres, has a population of only 79,000. Out of this condition of affairs grows the demand for the opening of the territory to settlement. The difficulty lies in the fact that the treaties of the government with the Indians guarantee to them the possession of their lands, and this guarantee has been held sacred. It is now proposed to give each Indian family a large farm and open the rest of their reservations to settlement. This would give about 40,000,000 acres to civilization. It remains to be seen whether the Indians will accept an arrangement of this kind. If allotments in severalty are made to them they will properly demand pay for the land that is open to white settlement. For years the white men, or "boomers" about the Indian reservations have been hungry to obtain these lands. While justice should be done to them and to the interests of civilization, the rights of the Indian should be held as sacred as those of the government itself.

Scarcely less interesting than the light which this year's Ohio canvass will throw on the question of the strength and staying powers of the labor organization, is the test which it will furnish of Mr. Sherman's popularity in his own state. Hitherto Sherman has not enjoyed the distinction of "favorite son" so completely and unreservedly in Ohio as some other men have in the Commonwealths in which they resided. This, however, has been due partly to the fact that Ohio has had the honor of containing, at the same time more really eminent and capable men than any other state. But this year Sherman's preeminence in Ohio is unquestioned. If the Republicans develop any unusual enthusiasm and vigor in the coming canvass, therefore, Sherman's chances for getting the Presidential nomination in 1888 will be materially strengthened.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

An Albany dispatch to the St. Louis Republican (Dem.) asserts, as coming from "a well-known Congressman" who for years has had close relations with Private Secretary Lamont that only very recently the latter said that "Cleveland will not accept a second term if labor agitation continues, for he knows he could not have the support of a united party, and he discovers that the man for such a situation would be Hill, who is acceptable to nearly all the labor men." Cleveland, he added, has said within two weeks that in his own opinion the labor troubles will have ended before next spring. In such an event he would take a renomination, and I believe Hill would help him to get it, being himself content with another term as Governor.

The prohibition question has effectually eliminated party coherency in Texas just now. When conspicuous Republicans and conspicuous Democrats speak from the same stand on the same day on the same side of the question, as they are doing in the present campaign, the old stagers of both parties rub their spectacles and shake their heads regretfully. Nevertheless, the canvass is lively and exciting, and the dark, for the first time in several years, is made to realize that the color line has been drawn in.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

John Sherman has won a reputation among politicians as a man who never blows down the muzzle of a loaded gun. Honest John seems to be fearlessly testing this ability. It's a wise man who can make a canvass for a Presidential nomination on the stump with out tripping, and many there are who have digged themselves pits in that way. Still, Brother is a dreadful smart man.—Evening Sun, N. Y.

Another of the famous "Six Hundred" has just passed away. This necessitates a change in total, which now foots up 12,781 since the great change was made.—Buffalo N. Y. Times.

It is very much more than probable that if the national importation

## THE TOLEDO CASE.

## High and Low Church Discussion.

## AN INTERESTING MATTER WHICH WILL BE LAID BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

The Case of St. John's, of Toledo, Whose Rector Asks "Has Any Bishop the right to impose upon any Priest New Standards of Doctrine, Composed by Himself?"

One of the most interesting questions that has ever come up in the Episcopal church, and one which has served to swell the probable attendance at the convention in this city to one hundred and sixty, when it is usually less than one hundred, is that between the rector and vestry of St. John's parish, Toledo, and the Bishop of Ohio. As the matter will be referred to the diocesan convention for settlement, and will awake interest all over the United States, the following review of the case is given, so that the discussion can be understood when it takes place:

It is well known that Bishop Bedell is decidedly Low-church in his views and that most of the parishes in this diocese practice extreme simplicity in their worship, not at all in harmony with the High-church attitude held by St. John's vestry. It therefore follows that this is a question between High and Low church advocates, in which the former are charged with teachings which are supposed to imply a serious error.

On March 22, Bishop Bedell appointed April 30 for a visit to the Toledo church for confirmation. He had been offended the year before by hearing announcements for mass and confession read, and he therefore made the engagement with the express understanding that the services were to be entirely at his direction. To this the Rev. Charles H. de Garmo acceded, but under protest. Upon April 30, a few hours before the appointed time, Bishop Bedell sent Mr. de Garmo a letter declining to enter the church, being informed that a crucifix, almost life size and intensely realistic, had been placed in the church, and believing that under such surroundings the candidates for Confirmation could not be properly prepared.

Relying to this, Mr. de Garmo agreed to remove the crucifix whenever it should be proved, in the canons, that the Bishop had any right to order any structural alteration in a church edifice. The vestry not only supported the rector, but added, "we think and believe that Bishop Bedell has acted most unbecomingly in him, as a man and a Bishop in the manner in which he treated this parish and our rector."

Seeing that Mr. de Garmo insisted that he was right, Bishop Bedell addressed a letter, charging him with teaching in his parish the doctrine of Transubstantiation. Said he, "this teaching is injuring the congregation committed to your pastoral care. It is injuring the influence of our church in the community of you are a part. It is misrepresenting the church in which both you and I have sworn allegiance. I have remonstrated against such teaching. The time for remonstrance has passed. I reluctantly proceed to discipline, yet in its mildest form." Acting upon the information that Mr. de Garmo taught his people (1) that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the bread and wine contain the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that this presence cannot be realized except through the agency of these elements, (2) that this presence is so real that it is not proper for a communicant to partake of ordinary food within certain hours preceding such communion, (3) that people may make acts of adoration towards the elements in the Holy Communion, (4) that people should come to confession as of religious obligation. The letter closes with the words, "if you do teach any or all of the doctrines above mentioned, in the name of God, and of the authority committed to me in the church, I forbid you to continue so to do."

In reply the Rev. Mr. de Garmo says:

"You have no canonical authority even to 'admonish' me, until I have been found 'guilty' by an ecclesiastical court."

The next step was taken by the Standing Committee on May 31, when it resolved that action ought to be taken at the next diocesan convention. This was followed by an apology on the part of the vestry of St. John's for the strong words concerning Bishop Bedell, but contingent upon the decision of the convention that it is "becoming in a Bishop to cancel an appointment for Confirmation within two hours of the time when the service was to begin, and that it is becoming in a Bishop to advise one of his priests seriously to go over to the church of Rome."

The matter stands at present, until it is taken up by the convention.

The project of creating a ship canal from the Ohio Canal is once more going the rounds of the press. The movement is not new by any means. While we do not believe that Akron will be startled by the steamboat whistle, for some time to come at least, there can be very little doubt of the entire feasibility of the plan at moderate expense.—Akron Times.

That once terrifying but now harmless word boycott is as dead as Julius Caesar. Its life was fitful, and its death unlamented.—Cincinnati Telegram.

## NEXT YEAR'S PEDAGOGUES.

## The List Selected by the Board of Education.

The Massillon board of education met Tuesday in special session for the purpose of electing teachers for the next year. The following is the list, so far as completed:

SUPERINTENDENT.  
Professor E. A. Jones.

SPECIAL.  
German—Miss Mary Deither.

HIGH SCHOOL.  
Principal—Mrs. L. D. Pinney.

Assistant—

NORTH STREET SCHOOL.  
A Grammar—Harvey Smith.

B " Miss Lillian Ulman.

C & B " Miss Tordt.

C " Miss Sue Graybill.

A Secondary—Miss Sadie Brannan.

A & B " Miss Mame Merwin.

B " Miss Minnie Kihl.

A Primary—Miss Frances Stokely.

B " Mrs. Haggard.

C & B " Miss Olive Elsass.

RAST STREET SCHOOL.

B Secondary and A Primary—Miss Ida Reiley.

B & C Primary—Miss Arletta Yost.

RICHVILLE AVENUE SCHOOL.

Principal—Miss Nancy Wiseman.

C & D Primary—Miss Amelia Stroble.

WEST TREMONT STREET SCHOOL.

A Grammar and Principal—John Ellis.

B " Miss Viola Pepper.

C " and part of A Secondary

Miss Hattie Landon.

A & B Secondary—Miss Dossie Graybill.

B " Miss Alice Gallagher.

A Primary—Miss Ida Kline.

B & C " Miss Nellie Freancer.

C " Miss Minnie King.

CHERRY STREET SCHOOL.

B Primary—Miss Edith Ball.

C &

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. A. J. Richeimer is the proud father of another son.

Christina Zellers, of this city, has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Joseph A. Zellers.

Mr. H. C. Brown believes in the modern idea that fences belong to the dark ages, and has taken his down.

Triple head lines make the startling announcement in the Canton Repository that gas drilling has begun.

It took six days for a letter to come from North Lawrence to this office, recently. That's rapid mail transit.—Canal Fulton Signal.

Fremont is to get the Elyria Shear Works, having promised buildings, machinery, and \$5,000 to the firm. The concern now employs about fifty men.

The amount of ore receipts and coal shipments at this port so far this season far exceeds the business transacted here for the same period last year.—Huron Reporter.

The northern diocese of Ohio consists of all counties north of the southern line of Mercer, Shelby, Logan, Union, Marion, Morrow, Knox, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson.

A man who gave his name as Miller, of Canton, is in the lockup for stealing a basket of home-made soap and a coat from the stable of Mrs. I. Ulman, on corner of East and Plum streets.

Dr. T. C. Miller, president of the State board of health, will read a paper before the Ohio teacher's association in Akron on Thursday, June 30, upon "The relation of the teachers to sanitation."

The German Benevolent Society is going to have a great big 4th of July celebration upon the old fair grounds. There will be speeches, shooting matches, foot races, and music by the Harmonia band.

There are few such fine strawberry markets in the State as Massillon. A glance at the market reports of the average town and city shows that the prices range from one to five cents a quart higher than are charged here.

The fire alarm struck a few times yesterday afternoon to warn the public that a child of three or four years old, named Perry, had strayed away from its home on Tremont street. It was found a half hour afterward on Cherry street.

"Jack" Harvey, who becomes very quarrelsome when under the influence of drink, was before Mayor Frantz this morning for abusing his family last night. The mayor gave him ten days in the calaboose on bread and water.

Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie stock seems to be attracting some attention in Wall street, where, on Monday, the transactions amounted to 19,700 shares, closing at 62½ bid. The first mortgage bonds also appeared on the tape—opened at 101½ and went up to 102½.—Toledo Blade.

A member of the Salvation army claims that since the invasion of Massillon nearly one thousand persons have been converted. Of these, many have joined the churches, many have become back-sliders, and about fifty are active soldiers still. The organization has had work to make both ends meet.

A little blaze on the roof of a house owned by the Cleveland, Lorain &amp; Wheeling railroad company and occupied by Mrs. Herberger, occurred Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. The house is the first one north of the Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie crossing, and west of the C. L. &amp; W. track. The fire was easily extinguished by hand.

Canal Fulton proposes to have a big 4th of July celebration. The exercises will consist of an address by Hon. John McBride, of Massillon, and the afternoon will be spent in sports, such as foot races, open to the world; walking matches, tub races, base ball match, dancing day and evening. Fire works in the evening—so says the Signal.

There was a gay time at the K. of P. hall Friday night. The second rank was conferred upon three persons, and the third upon five. Afterwards there was an elegant banquet, and the evening closed with "Oriental" work. Guests were present from Wilmot and Navarre. Next week the third rank will be conferred upon two persons, and the first upon one.

One of the most talked about men of the convention is the Rev. Ch. de Garino, the Toledo rector. He is a young man of say thirty-five. He wears a soft hat and under it there is just a little bald spot that will extend its ravages forward. He has a beard and mustache, both cropped close, very bright eyes, a fine forehead, and clerical clothes. On the whole, he is what everybody would call a handsome man, strikingly so, in fact; and with the distinction of being at variance with Bishop Bedell, attracts all eyes.

Alliance will be a city and no mistake. The census is not yet completed, but the 5,000 mark has been reached, with some ground yet to cover. The whole number will not reach 6,000 however. The complete total, in what is now the north precinct, is 2,160. Some talk is being indulged in as to how the new-fledged city should be divided, and the general impression seems to be that the four proposed wards should corner on the center of Main and Freedom streets. This is

thought to be about as equal a division as can be made.—Alliance Leader.

Work on the coal shaft east of town is again brought to a standstill by the breaking of one of the steam pumps. The operators have to contend with several very strong streams of water and have met with several accidents since they commenced operations, that make the work of opening the mine move slowly. The coal is there, and no one can estimate the value this mine will be to the business interests of our town when it is once opened. We hope the work will meet with no further accident. It would be a wise move on the part of Dalton business men to interest themselves a little in this project.—Dalton Gazette.

The church yard of St. Mary's has recently been greatly improved. It has been graded, a large number of trees have been tastefully planted, and in a short time it will be one of the prettiest churchyards in the city.

In 1892, five years hence, the congregation will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, and it is proposed, if possible, by that time, to have the new church completely finished and furnished. The corner stone was laid in 1876, eleven years ago, and the members are anxious to see it finished. The finances of the church, under the excellent management of Rev. Father Kuhn, are now in a better condition than they were since the church was begun, and it is hoped by 1892 to complete the work. This includes the erection of the two towers, which are to be 225 feet high, the finishing of the interior, decorating, altars, a new organ, and church furniture. The estimated cost of this will be \$20,000.

## PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Mr. H. J. Watkins is in the city.

Mrs. Willians, of Canton, is in the city.

Miss Gertrude Pocock has returned from Vassar college.

Mr. A. A. Bresee ran up from Gambier to attend the convention.

Mr. C. A. Gates has returned from his business visit "down East."

Mrs. Mary McClure, of Huron, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Skinner.

Miss Eva Shafer has returned after a six months' absence in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Eva Merwin is spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Murray Fawcett, of Alliance.

Mr. J. F. Paul is convalescent. He expects to leave the city very soon for a trip up the lakes.

Mr. Richard Johnson, of New York, has accepted a stenographer's position with Russell &amp; Co.

Miss Carrie Killinger, of Massillon, is visiting Mrs. Anna Post on West Tuscarawas street.—Canton Repository.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, of Canton, O., are visiting at the home of Mr. John Tragesser, on South Grant street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hisey took advantage of the excursion to Cleveland this morning and intend to remain a week.

There is a rumor that Lincoln Gray, bill was seen alive in Sugar Creek Falls yesterday, but it lacks good authority.

Most people now believe that he is dead.

Mr. Frank A. Johnston has been made editor in chief of the Mensfield Shield and Banner. He is an old Stark county boy, whose friends will be pleased to hear of his promotion.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Lee N. Smith and Mary E. King, of Canton, Bascom T. Johnson and Emma A. Seefong, of Louisville, Myson D. Berlein, and Rosa Ann Winkler, of Canton.—Canton Repository.

Mr. William Johnston, who formerly vibrated between Canton and Massillon, has transferred his affections to Fostoria, and is booming that town after the most approved and gaseous style, in his new capacity as secretary of the board of trade.

## Revolution Suppressed.

PANAMA, June 16.—A dispatch has been received from Villa Maria, a town in the Argentine Republic, stating that a revolution, which broke out in the provinces of Tucuman in that republic, has been suppressed by the general government with a loss of 400 lives. The governor of the province and ministers have been taken prisoners.

## Jumped Overboard.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Martin E. Kiele, aged twenty-four years, a locksmith from Berlin, and a passenger on the steamship Hermann, which arrived this morning, committed suicide on the passage over by jumping overboard.

## The Star's Appeal.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Grant monument fund passed another one hundred mile stone yesterday. Ex-Governor Dorsheimer expresses much gratification at the prompt responses to the Star's appeal.

## Suicided With Morphine.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Mary Foxon, aged seventy-one years, of 24 Gardner street, was found dead with a bottle of morphine in her room. The coroner will investigate.

## A. M. Boyle, of Columbus, Ga., says:

"From my own experience, I know Selvers' Liver Pills to be the best in use." They cure malaria, etc.

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## Send five cents to J. S. Martin, North Lawrence, Stark county, Ohio, for a sample of the American Healing Salve, good for man and beast, especially adapted for kicked or shoulder sore horses. Regular size, 50 cents per box.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WEST BROOKFIELD.

The public schools closed Friday last. The Salvation Army has abandoned this place.

The Catholics have re-painted their church and school house.

Mrs. Salite Zorger, of Canton, and Miss Minnie Wilson, of Auburn, Ind., visited relatives here last week.

Edward Fathergill, a member of the Salvation Army, left here to serve in the ranks at Fremont, O.

Work at E. G. Crouse &amp; Co.'s new shaft on the Levers farm is progressing finely.

Mrs. Lydia McConnell, of Harrisburg, Pa., is visiting her father, Mr. John Shafer.

"Charlie" Hoffman, an old-time resident of this place, but now of northern Indiana, is stopping with Solomon Reinsoehl.

Rebecca Ralston and the children of J. D. Frank, of Akron, are visiting at J. D. Miller's.

Frank Speck found a vein of coal on the Royer farm, south of Greenville, six feet thick, last week. This means another extensive coal bed.

The East Greenville school closed the 10th inst. The following pupils were present every day of the entire school year: Sadie Hartman, Albert Mock, Elmer Strohm and George W. Wampler.

The first festival of the season was held at the town hall Tuesday evening under the auspices of the M. E. Sunday school. There was a fair attendance, and the receipts amounted to about \$35.

Mrs. Frederica Sibila, wife of Wm. Sibila, of this place, departed this life last Friday, at the age of 59 years. She was a woman well known and left hosts of friends. Her funeral was the largest seen in Brookfield for some time.

Pattinson &amp; Smith have finished the last of a series of drill holes near the old Bammerlin brewery. They were drilling for the Youngstown Coal Co. While drilling the last hole they struck a pocket of natural gas, which, when lighted, blazed about two feet above the pipe.

One of the events of last week was the raising of Conrad Shuler's new barn on the 9th inst. About one hundred men were present, who worked with willing hands till the structure was up. Some of the men present enjoyed themselves so much that they did not reach their homes till the next day.

The board of education of this township advertises for bids for a new school room at East Greenville. The specifications can be seen at the office of the township clerk. This is a timely improvement, as the schools of that place have been over crowded for several years, and will be more so when the mines of that place are opened.

## CHAPMAN.

Mr. John Jacobs has built a new barn on his old homestead farm this spring.

Mrs. Mary Clay, of Jackson township, came over and spent last Thursday at the pleasant home of her mother, Mrs. Baker.

Jos. Hall and Abraham Laviers, from Caperton, W. Va., called on us last Thursday, and gave us a genuine surprise. The boys look good and are only here on a two weeks' vacation.

Canal Fulton has consented to allow the American eagle to scream on the Fourth of July, and a jolly good time will be given all who attend.

As Thomas Patterson was drilling for coal on Mr. Archibald Findley's farm last Wednesday, he struck a lot of natural gas at a depth of sixty-seven feet, and when lit burned about two feet above the hole, but when the pipe was driven down our gas disappeared, and our boom was nipped in the bud.

The K. of L. dance given last Tuesday evening was an all around success. The crowd was large, social and agreeable. Nickels seemed to be plenty and indeed everything had the appearance of a little picnic. We are told that the dances will be held monthly at the same place, and every body is invited to call again.

Our new brick plant completed a burning of 40,000 brick last week, 12,000 of which will be placed upon the market as samples, to show their work. They are "dandies." The company has just finished a stack, 78 feet high, and everything now has the appearance of business.

Our postoffice item drew out a pointed editorial last week. We have looked upon Massillon's progress of late, with pride and satisfaction, and believe that the INDEPENDENT under the present management is entitled to full credit for taking the initiative step in everything that has a tendency to better Massillon's condition.

We believe also that the INDEPENDENT in doing so is prompted by a spirit of fairness, but we believe there are some in Massillon who would care how others got across the river just so their own boat was safe.

A prominent Massillon man made the remark that such offices as Chapman, Crystal Springs and West Brookfield should be abolished for the reason that they are not self-sustaining, thereby giving Massillon free delivery and employment to four more Massillon men. Now, up to this time we did not entertain the least suspicion but what such remarks,

together with the fact that such a man as P. H. Larkin isn't recognized by his own party throws the door wide open for suspicion. Our people are greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which they are treated in regard to their mail matter. We know of an INDEPENDENT subscriber who has only received one copy of his paper since our office was discontinued. Others have walked four miles for their regular weekly paper, and then failed to get it. These parties are so disgusted now that they allow their newspaper mail go by default, thereby denying themselves a grand privilege. There is a knot somewhere, that keeps this office from being re-opened, and the sooner it's untied the better we'll like it. Somebody please let go.

## NAVARE.

Frank Goshorn, of Canton, visited Navarreton Wednesday.

Miss Sallie Stanbaugh was a guest of Miss Anna Luke Saturday last.

Monroe Whitman, of Pike township, did business in town on Tuesday.

I. B. Dangler spent Tuesday in Cleveland.

A dance was indulged in by some of our young bloods in Opera Hall on Tuesday evening.

Union school teachers went over to Canton on Monday to test their intellectual abilities.

G. G. Barnett and Dr. Shetler are keeping bachelor's hall. Their better halves are visiting Bolivar friends.

The ladies of the Reformed social will hold an ice cream festival in the opera house to-morrow evening.

Geo. H. Cross is now located in his new quarters on center square. The room looks inviting and pleasant.

The walls of the M. E. church are papered, and the rich appearance they present is very flattering for Lewis' Convalescent.

Rev. O. W. Shusser came over from Louisville on Wednesday, to attend the S. S. convention at Sheepher church, which convened yesterday.

The annual reunion of the Essig family occurred yesterday at the spacious residence of J. E. Mentzer. About one hundred and twenty-five persons participated in the day's festivities.

We had an opportunity of examining several strawberry patches this week and find the wet weather very detrimental to the crop. Berries rot before ripening, caused by incessant rains.

Now Massillon ought to be happy. She's got her long-prayed-for band stand and it has been duly dedicated. The Harmonia band will doubtless gain new laurels and be more popular than ever, if that be possible.—Navarre Independent.

## ELTON.

If space permitted we might tell of some big snake stories, too.

Mrs. Daniel Boughman is visiting friends in Doylestown this week.

Mrs. Rosannah Morris, one of Elton's most estimable old ladies, is very ill.

Mrs. Alice Card, wife of the West Lebanon postmaster, was in town Monday.

Mrs. Owens is very much under the weather. Dr. McMillen is treating her.

Miss Rowland, from Canal Fulton, has been the guest of Mr. Hollinger several weeks.

Mr. Ojilva McFarren, one of our finest young men, is suffering from serious lung trouble.

Wool buyers are plenty, and let me say that some of the finest sheep, with best registry, are found in this neck o' woods.

Mrs. Peter Allen, the young widow so quickly and sadly bereft of her husband, will return to her father's home, at Lamont, Pa.

Mr. Henry Shorb is more than happy since the return of his wife and baby boy, they having been in Massillon since their house burned.

The Stands' band will give an ice cream festival Saturday night. They will be assisted by the West Lebanon band, in return for past favors.

There has been quite an exodus from Elton during the past six months, owing to unsteady work, and the recent fatal accident has greatly augmented it.

Mr. K. McFarren and his mother, from Massillon, were visiting friends here last night. The former expects to soon return to his western home.

## EAST GREENVILLE AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Leah Kittinger, of Orrville, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Francis Killinger, of Burton City, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Dema Hemperly, from near Redsburg, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Frank Speck, the champion coal driller, resumed work again Monday.

Work was commenced on the switch leading to the Anderson coal

## THE BODYKE EVICTIONS.

IRISH PEASANTRY AND TENANT FARMERS BEWILDERED.

Urged to Resistance By Michael Davitt and Exhorted to Patience and Inaction By Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, June 11.—The Irish peasant and tenant farmers around Bodkye are naturally in a somewhat bewildered frame of mind, being urged to resistance of eviction by Michael Davitt on the spot, and exhorted to patience and inaction by Mr. Parnell, through the influential journal United Ireland.

The wishes of the Nationalist leader are likely to be respected. In the end, but the earnest appeals of the beloved Davitt in person are sure to have a strong immediate effect, and the singular proposition is being mooted among the Parliamentarians of sending one of their best orators to Bodkye to preach among the gospel of non-resistance, in the hope of neutralizing the effect of Mr. Davitt's heresies. What lamentable fools may be caused among the Nationalist leaders by such a course is easily imaginable, and the very spectacle of a house thus divided against itself would be demoralizing. Friends of Mr. Davitt think it very likely that he will soon return to his partially abandoned theories of land nationalization and proclaim the doctrine insisted upon by Henry George, that the proper course for the Irish people is to assert title to the land of their country in toto, and not only revive the policy of "no rent," but to make it a permanent one.

The issue so squarely raised on this point by Mr. O'Brien's attitude toward the George party in New York, has stimulated discussion among those interested, and though Mr. O'Brien's views represent those of the great majority of his party, the usefulness of the opposite theory as an alternative weapon in certain emergencies is being recognized as it has never been before. A campaign of land nationalization would, for one thing, be warmly supported by the English Radical party, which is one growing strength. The subject is likely to be touched upon in the debate on evictions, which will be begun in the house of commons before the middle of next week.

## Serious Trouble Feared.

DUBLIN, June 11.—The resistance offered by the evictors at Bodkye to-day portends very serious trouble. The government may deem it necessary to employ the troops more than before, and in view of Mr. Balfour's remark that the government would not hesitate to use any means at its disposal to carry out the decrees of the law, courts this does not seem improbable. When the evicting party reached the house of O'Halloran, whom they intended to remove, they found that a deep trench had been dug about the house and every precaution taken for defense. The lower part of the house was strongly barricaded and ten men, including two Americans, stood behind the doors and windows. Some women were at the windows, some with boiling water.

The bath is said that it was useless to attempt to enter the doors, so they began to crew-bar a hole into the wall. From this work they were driven by scalding water poured by the women in the upper windows. An inspector mounted a ladder placed against the house and drawn sword tried to drive the women away, but he was ignominiously defeated and beaten down. A constable with a fixed bayonet then attempted the same feat. His head was badly battered and he was scalded, but in defending himself he inflicted several severe gashes upon his assailant. Another constable also failed to dislodge the women from their stronghold. Another constable was procured and one after another of the bathists who mounted were driven back. At this juncture Mr. Cox, the member of parliament, tried to climb the ladder and speak to the inmates, but the police would not permit him and pulled him down.

A council of war was held and finally a constable carrying a rifle succeeded in gaining an entrance. He had scarcely gotten inside when his rifle was wrested from him, and in the fight that ensued the constable's life was imperiled, but he succeeded in making his escape. Father Hauman at last came to their aid and bearing less effective and serious means should be employed to dislodge the tenants, he entered the house and performed the office of mediator. He compelled moderation and begged the tenants to offer no further resistance. The eviction was then accomplished and the inmates arrested.

## BEATING THE MAINE LAW.

Mr. Burns Sells Liquor in Packages Directly Imported.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 10.—The prohibitory law of Maine has just received a set-back here, and the people are everywhere discussing the new phase put on the liquor question by the recent action of Michael Burns, a well known liquor dealer of this city, who has brought to Augusta from Liverpool a large invoice of foreign distilled spirits, which he is selling to all who wish to purchase. Mr. Burns closed his shop in March last and started for Liverpool, where he entered into negotiations with one of the largest importers in that city, or in the world, for an unlimited supply of all kinds of distilled spirits. The United States law protects all persons importing liquors from foreign countries from prosecution under any state prohibitory law for selling such goods in the original unbroken packages, and Mr. Burns has landed in this city an advanced lot of the finest Irish whisky and Jamaica rum ever imported.

The goods come through the Portland custom house, and when hauled through the streets from the depot the policemen looked upon the scene with wildly staring eyes. It was an unusual thing to see the transportation of liquor through the town in broad daylight, and of course it attracted great attention. Mr. Burns' store is now stocked with the goods, and they are piled up in his windows before the admiring gaze of all opponents of the prohibitory law. The retail price of the goods has been made so low as to be in easy reach of the purchasing public, and the sales have already been very large. The officers are surprised, and every lawyer in town has been engaged in looking up the law bearing upon the sale of imported liquors in the original packages.

## TO BE RAISED.

The Ohio Quarantine Against Illinois Cattle.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Tuesday Maj. Carlisle, cattle commissioner of Ohio, and Dr. Kinsman, secretary of the commission, both of Columbus, visited Chicago to inquire into the pleuro-pneumonia matter. At the stock yards they made an extensive investigation into the prevailing methods for the reception and shipping of live stock.

They manifested great satisfaction at the precautions taken to protect healthy cattle in transit, and were favorably impressed with the thorough system of investigation and condemnation when disease was suspected. The records and modes of procedure of the live stock commission were fully explained by Professor Law. The visitors thought the present system of registration

condemnation and certification could not be improved upon till the state law was amended. Dr. Kinsman and Maj. Carlisle left Chicago yesterday after intimating that they would recommend a relaxation of the quarantine laws of their state against shipments from Illinois. Dr. Howitt, of St. Paul, of the Minnesota cattle commission, also made an extended independent investigation, and arrived at the same conclusion as the Ohio commissioners.

## THE PERILS OF GERMANY.

## A FEELING OF GREAT APPREHENSION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

Emperor William, the Crown Prince and Bismarck, All Three Rapidly Failing.

Who Will Maintain the German Supremacy When They Have Gone?—News.

BERLIN, June 10.—A feeling of great apprehension prevails in official circles.

The emperor has fretted so much over the fortunes of the crown prince that he is in a mental condition which unfitts him for the transaction of even routine business, and his own delicate health is put in grave peril by insomnia. The physicians have begun to administer hypodermic injections of morphine to produce sleep. The doctors say the emperor will eventually die of some sudden attack of his chief ailment, a diarrhoea, which would prove too obstinate for their remedies. The use of morphine is very risky in view of this complication.

With the emperor's life hanging by a thread, the crown prince suffering from an incurable and fearful malady, and Bismarck himself growing feeble, there are certain to be difficult situations in store for Germany. It is not apparent upon the surface just who is to be relied upon to supply efficiently the places of these important personages, when in the course of nature they are removed from activity. Gen. Boulanger, it may be appropriate to add in this connection, commented recently in conversation with an English officer, upon the fact that all of Germany's great generals were so old that they could not possibly take an active part many years longer in the conduct of field operations.

The French general did not place so much stress upon this fact in itself, as upon what he asserted to be the paucity of younger officers of ability in the German army. He declared that he could hardly name one such officer who could, if required, assume charge of a campaign and cope with an enemy commanded by any one of half a dozen generals whom he named in the service of either England or France. If this allegation be well founded, it furnishes additional reason for anticipation of European disturbances following upon the changes that are likely to soon occur in the German government.

## HOUSEKEEPING MADE EASY.

What Modern Invention Has Done for Our Matrons and Maids.

In former years it was no easy task for a young married couple to "go housekeeping," and it required no small expenditure of cash. A range or cooking stove, a cold-ice and spice mill, a micular, a cake board and rolling pin, a tray and chopping knife, not to mention a large number of pots, kettles, frying pans and bowls, and a large stock of raw materials in the line of provisions, were required. Then considerable skill was necessary to use all these instruments for preparing food for the table, and that skill, unfortunately, was not possessed by the young wife. The consequence was that most persons who embarked on the sea of matrimony sailed directly to a boarding house and set up their household divinities in a back chamber, where they remained till the kindly lady levied on them for an over due bill for meals and lodgings.

But modern invention has rendered housekeeping very easy. A couple may now set up for themselves with very few utensils, scarcely any provisions, and next to no knowledge of cooking. A gas or oil stove takes the place of a costly and cumbersome cooking range. Coffee is bought not only packed, but ground. Spices and pepper come all prepared for use. Every kind of bread, cake and pastry can be purchased at a slight advance on the cost of the materials they contain. To one wishes the sport of making them, self raising flour may be had in any grocery. Fruits of all kinds, all ready for the table can be purchased about as cheaply as that which must be prepared. Not only lobsters and other shell fish, but salmon may be bought cooked and ready to be served at a price but little above what the crude articles cost, and cooked corned beef, tongue, pigs' feet and ham have long been on the market.

There are also canned soups, that only need to be diluted, mince meat, all ready to put between pie crusts, and roast meats and fowls of all descriptions. Some grocers keep mush prepared for frying. Boston baked beans, put up in cans, have had a great run during the past few years. English plum puddings, also are on the market. Cans of cooked green corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cauliflower and asparagus, with Saratoga fried potatoes, are to be found on the shelves of every grocery, while laundries do the washing and ironing.

It is no longer necessary to be a cook, or have a cook, to keep house. It requires scarcely any cooking utensils to provide a warm meal. A can opener, a frying pan and a coffee pot are the principal requirements. Even the last is not absolutely necessary, since a mixture of prepared coffee, sugar and cream may readily be obtained. It is even practical now for the novice to dispense with a cook book, as the label on every can tells how to treat the contents. Surely, ladies need no longer complain that the labors of house-keeping keep them from cultivating their minds.

## "Stored Up" Force in Water.

An error concerning water has arisen from a remark imputed to Faraday that "in every drop of water is stored up the energy of a stroke of lightning," which has been largely used by Keeley motor and other speculators to further their schemes. There is no force of any kind "stored up" in water, and the statement made by Faraday, if he ever did make it, simply referred to the small quantity of electricity developed in a lightning flash, which would hardly be enough to decompose into its constituent gases a single drop of water. The powerful effects of lightning are due to the great tension of electricity, like a very small boiler in which the steam is at an enormous pressure.—Popular Science News.

## Odd Effect of the Interstate Law.

An odd effect of the interstate commerce law is the restriction of the various dead towns along the Mississippi river. The old steamboat wharves are being propped up ready for business, and yawning inhabitants are rubbing their eyes and wondering if the days of railroad traffic since the war have only been a horrible nightmare.—Chicago News.

## THE JUNE CROP REPORT.

## RETURNS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT WASHINGTON.

A Similar Area of Wheat and Rye and Larger of Oats and Barley.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The June returns of the department of agriculture indicate a reduction of nearly 2 per cent in the area of winter wheat. Changes in acreage of states are very slight, except in Kansas, where a reduction of 22 per cent is reported, caused by bad harvests and low prices. The spring wheat area has been enlarged 6 per cent from increase of emigration and farm making west of the Mississippi in the districts traversed by the Northern Pacific railroad. Most of the increase is in Dakota, which reports an increment of 24 per cent. The total area of wheat is about thirty-seven million acres, a fraction of 1 per cent more than that of the previous crop.

In condition of winter wheat there is a marked change, the average being 81.9, a reduction of nine-tenths of 1 per cent. In 1886 the average was 72.7. Reports of short straw are very numerous. In some districts there are indications that the yield of grain will be larger proportionately than the straw. If there is no increase from this cause the yield must be less than an average. The harvest is already in progress up to the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude.

Condition of spring wheat is good in Dakota, and territories westward, but below average records in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. The general average for spring wheat is 87.3, lower than in recent years, but thirteen points higher than in 1881. At harvesting last year condition averaged 86.9.

Dry weather in April has been injurious to winter wheat. Insects have committed greater depredations than usual. The central belt westward from Pennsylvania and Virginia has suffered local damage from the Hessian fly, and the chinch bug has wrought injury in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

The area of winter rye has been diminished over 6 per cent, mainly by a large reduction in Kansas. Condition is better than that of wheat, as usual, averaging 86.9.

An apparent enlargement of the barley acreage of 3 per cent is indicated. The increase is in Dakota, California, Oregon and the territories. Condition averages 87, being slightly above that of wheat.

There is a continuance of the extension of oats culture. The increase is 4 per cent. This crop has taken a part of the area formerly on wheat in Kansas, advance of 30 per cent over the acreage of last year. The increase is large in the northwest, and there is a tendency to enlargement in all sections of the country.

In the average of cotton an increase of 1 per cent is reported. There appears to be a slight decline in the states of the Atlantic coast and an increase west of the Mississippi. The state averages are: Virginia 99; North Carolina 99; South Carolina 98; Georgia 95; Florida 97; Alabama 99; Mississippi 100; Louisiana 102; Texas 109; Arkansas 102.5; Tennessee 100. The condition of cotton is higher than in any June since 1880, averaging 93.9, and has only been exceeded three times since 1870. The best yield in that period, however, was in 1882, when June condition was 89, a figure that has been discounted six times since 1870. It was a good beginning, but does not insure a good crop.

The state averages are: Virginia 99; North Carolina 99; South Carolina 98; Georgia 99; Florida 97; Alabama 99; Mississippi 99; Louisiana 97; Texas 91; Arkansas 95; Tennessee 97; general average 96.9.

There is generally an unusually good "stand" or "plant." In Texas the early planted did not come up well; late planting is better. There is not a full plant in some fields in Arkansas. Clean cultivation is reported as a rule, and a healthy color and good growth.

## Burnt Cork Notes.

The popular idea is that we put some sort of great preparation on our faces to make the burnt cork come off easily, said a famous negro minister to a porter, but if a man wants to become permanently black all he needs to do is to grease his face before he blacks up. It would keep him scrubbing all night, and he would have to take the skin off before he would get it out. The preparation of the cork is simple. The property man puts his cork in a pan, pours a little alcohol over them, lights the alcohol, and the heat does the rest. A little rubbing between the hands smooths out the lumps and the grit. There's another way to take out the grit, which is to drop the burnt cork into a tub of water, and the grit goes to the bottom. All he has to do then is to skin off the floating substance and he has the fine particles. A little water makes this into a paste ready for use.—Philadelphia News.

## A Tendfoot in Boom City.

Eastern Man—Yes, I like this climate and have about concluded to send for my family and settle here.

Boom City Man—Well, sir, I can show you some of the finest lots in—

"I can't afford to build. I must live in a rented house at the start. By the way, where is this Boom City you have been talking about?"

"You are in Boom City now. This railroad depot is at the foot of Metropolitan avenue, facing Monument square."

"But where are the houses? There isn't one in sight."

"See here, young fellow; if you are so daughter than you can't enjoy the beauties of nature without having it spotted all over with houses you'd better go back East."—Omaha World.

## Shaving a Countryman.

Barbers have a trick for the countrymen who visit the city and go into the shop to get shaved. They want to get off as cheap as possible, but generally they have the entire bill to pay before leaving. For instance, the barber will take a piece of black pomatum and smear it on his hand, run it through the countryman's hair and dirty his hair; you must have been about a smoke stack." That catches him, and he has to pay for a shampoo. He gets what is called in the profession a "razzle azze" shave. That is, the razor is run over his face, and what is left belongs to him. That is the way the countryman is served.—Globe-Democrat.

## A Midnight Dish.

Speckled trout served cold with lettuce and Mayonnaise dressing is said by a Boston man to be worthy the attention of those who know a good thing when they taste it. The dish is particularly palatable about midnight.

Detroit manufacturers are now using petroleum to a considerable extent in the place of coal or coke for generating steam. They find it cheaper and more convenient to use.

## HOW WE CAN GET IT.

## Something for Massillon to Attend to After June 30.

The practical certainty that Massillon's postal receipts will be more than sufficient by June 30 to give us the free letter delivery, makes every word upon the subject interesting. In response to a letter of inquiry, Gen. Stevenson tells what should be done as soon as it has been ascertained that the receipts for the year were \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1887.

SIR:—Yours of the 9th received. Should the gross revenue of Massillon, O., reach \$10,000 during this fiscal year, and an application be made for the free delivery service after the 1st of July next by the postmaster, mayor, or several citizens, stating that the people desire the service, an inspector will be sent to make the necessary examination. If a favorable report is received the service can probably be established about Sept. 1st. You should have paved or planked sidewalks, streets lighted, names up at intersections and numbered houses.

Very respectfully,

A. E. STEVENSON,  
First Asst. P. M. Gen'l.

## OUR WEALTHY MEN.

Much has been said in newspapers of men who have made large fortunes in comparatively a few years in various business industries. Many of these articles are written by correspondents of prominent newspapers, and copied into others of lesser note. Correspondents generally are seldom men of business qualifications and, wrongfully, picture these men and their business, as an accident, this is not the case with those we have met. We find that where men have made large fortunes by their own business talent and industry, they chose with sagacity and forethought such businesses as would lead to success when handled with business judgment. No man has been brought before the public as an example of success, both in wealth and magnitude of his business (outside of stock and railroad men) more prominently than Dr. G. G. Green of Woodbury, N. J. He is at the head of many large business industries, and yet comparatively a young man. When the fact that August Flower, for dyspepsia and liver complaint and Boeche's German Syrup for coughs and lung troubles, has grown to a wonderful sale in all parts of the world, it proves that it is not an accident or spontaneous strike at wealth. His medicines are recognized as valuable and established remedies and the business has grown gradually and permanently during the last eighteen years on account not alone of Dr. Green's abilities as a business man or his "good luck," but on the actual merits of the two preparations. Copied from the N. Y. Weekly Sun, of Dec. 22, 1886.

Ex-Vice-President Wheeler, who died last week, was regarded by his friends as a man of great prophetic powers. He foretold the panic of 1873, the nomination of Tilden and Hayes, and the defeat of Blaine in the convention which nominated Garfield.

## Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can derive no better when in perfect health, but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, disengaged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain a most satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sore Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it, 50 cent.

Frank McGlynn, a brother of Dr. McGlynn, is living in San Francisco, and is a firm believer in the land theories held by his kinsman. John A. McGlynn, another brother, was the first recorder of San Francisco. Two of his sons are now living in San Francisco, one of them being a bank clerk and the other paymaster of the San Francisco and North Pacific railroad.

Trouble Ahead.

When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food, the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, craves no more than

## DOWN IN THE "SWAMP."

## A TALK WITH AN OLD HIDE AND LEATHER DEALER.

Varieties of Hides Brought to New York  
City—A Bale of White Mud from India.  
Pests of the Trade—Russia Leather  
Imported and Home Made.

"Come into the hide house," said Mr. Mel Morton, as he led the way into a very spacious receiving room for untanned hides down in the "Swamp," where the leather men most do congregate. Hundreds and thousands of hides were there, but the odors of "Araby the Blest" were afar off.

"Nearly 100 varieties of hides come into this city. By varieties I mean skins from different countries or localities. The manner of curing, the form of package, the quality of the grain—all these are different.

A good judge will tell at a glance whence the hides come. Some of them are so expert that they can tell you not only the country which produces the hides, but where there are several shipping points on the same river, like the Pará in South America, they can at a glance locate the point from which the goods were shipped. Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, North, Central and South America all contribute to the leather supply of the United States.

"Any time that you see a bale of white mud carted about town you may understand that the heathen Hindoo of eastern India has sent over lots of mud and a small amount of leather making material. You see the hides are daubed with a mixture of clay and lime, called chuenam, to keep the insects out. There are fifty hides in a bale, and the purchaser expects them to average thirty pounds. Well, they always do. Mud is cheap out there and the honest Hindoo is absolutely careless of the amount used so long as the proper average is obtained. Why, I have seen a chunk of chuenam as big as a table in one of these bales.

"Those hides," pointing to a heap, "are Texans. They are very large, you observe, and are dried over a bush, a fence, almost anything in fact. Ten of them will make a load as big as a ton of loose hay. These hides here we call the Bogota hook, owing to their place of origin and the form of package. See, the hides are folded book like and are about the size of the Boydell plates. The hides from Montevideo and other South American points are usually folded so that they are about nine feet long and two feet wide. You can pick out the Orinoco hides, though, readily. They are a little wider, not quite so long, and are full of holes along the border made by the stakes which held them to the sand while drying.

"Now look at these hides. They are genuine buffalo skins from India. No, not the American bison, but the real buffalo of the naturalists. They make the cheapest quality of leather, but still very useful. Their grain, you know, is the longest; hence their great utility for counters and insoles in boots and shoes. Well, we turn out over 100,000 of them annually alone, and there are others who manufacture the leather in considerable quantities.

"The greatest obstacle to overcome in preparing the hides and shipping them almost around the world to New York is the insects. Various methods are employed to destroy or frustrate these pests. The chuenam method I have explained to you. It's hard to tell which is the more obnoxious, the bugs or the mud. The South African hides are what we call a dry cure. They are rendered very dry by long exposure to the sun before shipping. In that condition they resist the attack of insects very well. But the most successful method, and that most widely used, is in dipping the hide in a solution of arsenic before drying. This solution is both a preservative and an insecticide. Tanners have good reason to prefer this style of cure. Hides so treated will weigh fully 50 per cent more when tanned into leather, while the chuenam hides lose from 10 to 15 per cent in weight."

"Where do you get the best hides?"

"The only good hides come from the temperate zone or from regions sufficiently elevated to possess a similar climate. Healthy cattle there have thick, natural hair and skins of good grain. But in the hot countries the hair is very thin, and the grain of leather made from such hides is coarse and poor. On the other hand, in the cold regions, the hair becomes very fine, and so thick as to make a kind of fur, which also destroys the grain of the leather. In the temperate zones the winter hides are better than those taken in the summer. The grain of the leather is then at its best."

Leaving Frankfort street and the region of sole leather, the reporter sought a large manufacturer of fine leathers, a leading producer of the American "Russia."

"What kinds of leather do you make?" queried the reporter.

"All the finer kinds, including harness, enameled, colored, Russia, and embossed leather for furniture and wall decoration."

"How does your Russia compare with the imported?"

"What do you mean when you say 'Russia'? Do you mean red leather? That is what the average American seems to understand by the term. But, in answer to your question, I can truly say that our leather is better than the genuine Russia. Why? Because our tannage is better. Let me show you."

Two hides were brought; the one imported, the other home made Russia. The reporter could detect no difference.

"The difference is positive and in our favor," resumed the leather man, as he picked up the genuine Russia, folded it tightly, and vigorously rolled the fold between finger and thumb. "Now look," said he, as he straightened out the fold. "You see the surface is cracked and a wrinkle remains. That is the weak point in this article, which, by the way, is of the best quality. It is imperfectly tanned and colored. Now try this piece of our manufacture. There is not the slightest abrasion of the surface, you observe, nor does any wrinkle indicate where the fold was. The color, too, is uninjured. Our leather is so much better tanned that it is soft and pliable and stands wear much better."

"The manner of producing this peculiar odor is kept a profound secret, is it not?"

"Nonsense. Oil of spruce is the agent which gives the scent to the leather. There is no secret about it. The only special knowledge required in the business is to know where to buy the best hides, how best to tan them, and how to sell to best advantage."

"How is this peculiar grain produced?"

"The plain, colored leather is placed upon a board which has a specially prepared rough surface. Elbow grease does the rest. The workman presses and rubs the leather with a block until it conforms to the surface of the wood."—New York Sun.

## Doing Business in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong contains a large Chinese population. Its money is the Mexican dollar, worth about eighty of our American cents. But cash is so uncommon that a great deal of business is done by credits, or clits—simply slips of paper, with the names of articles, the prices and the signature of the buyer, which are kept till the first of the month or the day of setting. Then comes the grand squaring up. With the Chinese themselves all accounts must be balanced at the beginning of the new year. Regular business is interrupted and paying and collecting takes its place for the time being. And not uncommon is it for a Chinese merchant who has been unfortunate or guilty of mismanagement or fraud in business, when he finds that he cannot make himself right with his creditors at the annual time of reckoning, to burn his stock, his books and papers, that he may conceal his troubles or his defalcation in this general catastrophe.

Pigeon or business English is the language used in conversation with the natives, and an abominable combination and misarrangement of words it is, too. Far more difficult to learn than good English, it has, however, obtained so strong a footing in China that there are places where it is regularly taught. "Who boy one piece box topside number four room have take?" demanded the proprietor of the hotel when asked to find out what had become of a missing piece of luggage, and strange indeed did it sound. But it was far better understood than if it had been asked in the most correct English, and one finds himself soon dropping into this curious and barbarous language and using expressions of which his mother grammar would hardly believe him capable.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

## Garlands for Grant's Tomb.

Seeing so many beautiful flowers heaped upon the tomb of Gen. Grant—which I visited the other day—my curiosity was excited by the question: "Where do they all come from; do they serve no other purpose than to deck the great soldier's resting place until they die?" Garlands are appropriate to the soldier, living or dead, but the best men are not remembered always, and so the profusion of the flowers surprised me.

A few days later, in conversation with Col. Fred Grant, I learned the sources of the garlands, and also that their usefulness outlives their beauty.

"My mother has always visited the tomb every day until the last two weeks," said Col. Grant. "Then she caught cold and it settled into serious illness, which has confined her to her room and to the doctor's care, so that she could not make her daily visits."

"Does the family furnish all the floral decorations which fill the vault?" I asked. "No, no, indeed, we do not," replied Col. Grant. "Once every week my mother takes out a large design made of cut flowers. These remain there until she orders the guard to remove them and replace them with the fresh ones she may send. So that all the time her selection of flowers is there."

"The other flowers are from friends, then?"

"Some are, but the majority are from strangers. I can say that daily, without an exception, floral remembrances are received from all parts of the United States. We order them placed in the vault, where they remain until faded and withered."—New York Letter.

## Presenting a Good Front.

The First Virginia was the flower of the southern army, but long disaster had worn out all its brilliant uniforms and left it impoverished and unable to buy new ones. Count de Johnville, one of the French princes visiting the army, reviewed the regiment near Richmond, Gen. Lee standing by. The soldiers had managed to present a good front by patching up their gray uniforms. But in order to get the patches they had been obliged to cut cloth out of their coats and jackets, leaving great spaces of white cotton between their shoulders. Everything went along all right while the review and inspection was at "front face." But when the count gave the command to break into columns of companies, and the men obeyed, he was astonished to see the white backs.

"What does this mean?" he asked of Col. Carrington, their commander, since major of Richmond.

Advancing and saluting, the Virginian replied:

"The enemy never sees their backs, sir."—Buffalo News.

Chauncey M. Depew as a Laborer.

"All this drawing of lines on the labor question is nonsense," said Mr. Depew. "Now, when I was practising law I used to be in my office every morning at 6 o'clock, and I often remained till late at night. Wasn't that labor?"

"That's so, brother," replied Lawrence Depew, the Detroit cracker manufacturer, who was present.

"By the way, Lafry," went on Chauncey M., "what is your most vivid recollection in regard to those old days?"

"I think," said Larry, meditatively, "that my most vivid recollection clusters around the fact that you had an awfully bad habit of routing me out at 5 o'clock to sweep out and warm your office, so that you could get to work at 6."—Detroit Tribune.

Shrinkage of Freight Cars.

How much will freight cars shrink in weight when put in use? The cars which the Pennsylvania railroad built at Altoona, and which the Westinghouse Brake company is using at Burlington, show a shrinkage of from 500 to 900 pounds per car from the weights marked on them already, and they have only been out of the shops a few weeks. Many of them show a shrinkage of 800 pounds. This is the weight of 100 gallons of water. It hardly seems credible that so much could be evaporated from a single car. The alternative is a difference in scales by which the weighing is done.—Railway Gazette.

Hats from Central Africa.

A new summer hat for men's wear has made its appearance. It is a light brown, flimsy looking affair. Its importer says it is made from the "bark of a tree growing near the equator in Central Africa, the Arab name of which is El Marahabán di Targa, or African palm tree." A gentleman, well informed in such matters, avers that it is really made of the rough outer coating of coconuts woven into a cloth.—Detroit Free Press.

Irregularity of the Pulse.

Irregularity of the pulse is not an alarming symptom, as many suppose. In a lecture to the Royal College of Physicians, London, Dr. W. H. Broadbent stated that it may occur in perfect health up to extreme old age. Another common error is the belief that the tension of a man's pulse may indicate the vigor of his body or mind.—Arkansaw Traveler.

## EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY.

## INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE ART IN ITS INFANT DAYS.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse the Pioneer in Daguerreotype Work—The First Sun Picture Ever Taken in America—How It Was Done.

There are some interesting memoirs connected with early photography in this country and city. Photography dawned on the world at about the same time as telegraphy and at about the same date as steam railroading. And Morse, the leading man in the telegraph, and Daguerre, the leading man in the photograph (at first called the daguerreotype), became personal friends, and each got interested in the other's lines—a thing which very seldom happens to that class of people.

Morse, when he was in Paris trying to push his lightning' messages, was introduced by Robert Walsh, of Philadelphia, the American consul at Paris, to Mons. Daguerre, who was trying to push his sun pictures. The two men took a great fancy to each other, just like two brothers; showed each other their inventions and told each other their plans. Each promised to help the other after he had first helped himself, and each kept his promise.

Daguerre never got a chance to be of much real aid to Morse in Paris, but he did what he could all the same—talked enthusiastically about the telegraph and shrugged his shoulders enthusiastically, as only a Frenchman can. But Morse, when he got back to New York, took hold of his chum Daguerre's hobby and introduced it into the metropolis. The first telegrapher may thus be said to have been the first photographer.

There was at this time in New York a fine instrument maker, almost a genius in his way, called Prosch, who had a shop in a basement on Nassau street, a very curious sort of a place: a den of scientific odds and ends, haunted by odd and scientific men. Morse saw Prosch and gave him a full idea of Daguerre's inventions, and showed him a plan of the apparatus he intended to carry out Daguerre's ideas. He also gave Prosch an order to make this apparatus. Prosch set to work and made a rude affair, which was the first picture taking apparatus ever made in this country, and turned it over to Morse. And then one mornin', in a really memorable mornin', in its way, Morse, with the aid of this rude instrument, took the first sun picture or daguerreotype ever taken in America.

He took it off of the steps leadin' to Prosch's den. He placed the camera on the steps and got a pretty good picture of the old brick church (the Rev. Dr. Spring's) opposite to the city hall—on the spot now occupied by the Times newspaper and the Potter buildin'. In the foreground of this picture was a huck, and its sleepy horse, with its still more sleepy driver.

This first daguerreotype or photograph was, of course, a primitive affair, worse than a tintype now, but it was, nevertheless, a great, wonderful thing under the circumstances. It demonstrated that pictures of the earth and things and people on it, could be taken by the aid of the sun, just as certainly and truthfully as ideas could be transmitted by electricity, and really one fact was almost as important as the other. It was a truly memorable mornin' in New York when Morse took the first daguerreotype off of Prosch's basement steps, although it took him nearly an hour, all in all, to complete the operation.

Professor Draper was a great friend of Morse, and he got interested in this new thing. He and Morse experimented together. Draper was great on chemistry. He soon improved on the original daguerreotype, and one day he astonished Morse by takin' his (Morse's) picture with his eyes open, giving the natural expression of the eyes.

This was a big step onward; for at first all the pictures taken of human beings had to be taken with the eyes closed, on account of the glare. Imagine a pretty woman sittin' for her picture and havin' not only to hold her tongue but close her eyes—shut her eyes as well as shut up. It would be as hard that way to have your picture taken as your tooth taken.

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## THE CONVENTION.

## Bishop Bedell Upon the Toledo Case.

HE TELLS THE CAUSE FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS APPOINTMENTS.

And Announces His Intention of Presenting the Matter to the House of Bishops.

His Own Judgment Withheld for the Present—The Question Referred to a Special Committee.

Every train brought its load of delegates to the convention Tuesday, and not all are here yet, by any means. The committee of arrangements was kept very busy trying to settle the guests before the services in the evening.

The announcement that the Rev. Wm. Bodine, the president of Kenyon College, was to preach was quite sufficient to crowd St. Timothy's church, to its fullest extent. In power and eloquence Mr. Bodine is said to be scarcely second to the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and judging from the manifestations of pleasure after the sermon last night the comparison is not bad.

Bishop Bedell had charge of everything last night. The Rev. J. H. W. Blake, of Tiffin, read the opening prayers; the Rev. S. A. Bronson, of Mansfield, the first lesson; the Rev. Lewis Burton, of Cleveland, the second lesson; the Rev. G. S. May, of Deলance, the creed and prayer; the Rev. Dr. Bodine the sermon.

After the benediction the bishop divested himself of his white robe, and appeared in a scholar's gown, and called the convention to order. "When the bishop takes his seat it is expected that no one will be standing," brought forth immediate silence and attention. The roll was then called, and the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Episcopal convention was called to order this morning by Bishop Bedell after the service and communion.

For the forty-first time the Rev. Dr. W. C. French was made permanent secretary and appointed Mr. H. W. Hills as his assistant.

The first business was the appointment of the following committees by the Bishop:

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials—Rev. J. H. W. Blake, Mr. H. W. Hills, Mr. J. H. Hudson.

On Unfinished Business—Rev. J. H. Julian, W. S. Collins.

On Finance—W. L. Walbridge, D. L. King, S. T. Mather, J. M. Reno, T. R. Head, D. B. Benedict, E. W. Palmer.

On Canons—Rev. C. S. Bates, Rev. R. W. Grange, Columbus Delano, W. J. Boardman, E. T. Tappan, F. W. Wilson, Thos. Warner.

On Missions—Rev. Fleming James, Rev. F. B. Avery, Rev. A. B. Nicholas, F. M. Hall, C. B. Chamberlain.

On next Convention—Rev. Gallagher, Rev. May, John Cunningham, H. O. Bonnell.

Nominations for the following committees were then made as follows. Action will be taken to-morrow:

## FOR STANDING COMMITTEE.

Revs. R. L. Ganter, D. D., Y. P. Morgan, E. R. Atwill, D. D., B. T. Neakes, D. Thomas Duncan, F. B. Avery, C. S. Bates, D. D., Thomas Lyle, Messrs. Lemas King, W. J. Boardman, S. N. Sanford, Levi Battles.

## FOR MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Cleveland Convocation—Revs. Y. P. Morgan, H. G. Cleveland.

Northeastern Convocation—Revs. Wm. H. Gallagher, F. B. Avery and Mr. S. K. Gray.

Northwestern Convocation—Rev. R. L. Howell and A. H. Winchell.

Central Convocation—Rev. A. B. Putnam, Mr. J. R. Dunn.

At Large—Revs. H. D. Aves, J. H. W. Blake, A. B. Nicholas, Messrs. S. L. Mather and A. H. Moss.

## EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Revs. W. B. Bodine, Fleming James, Messrs. T. R. Head, H. W. Hills.

Two trustees Theological Seminary of Kenyon College, Rev. Y. P. Morgan, Hon. Columbus Delano.

Trustee of diocese—J. S. Reed.

It was decided to suspend the order of business and proceed with the report of the standing committee.

The substance of this report was published in yesterday's INDEPENDENT. The main point is in the recommendation that the de Garmo matter be discussed by the convention.

Dr. Bates moved that a committee of three clergymen and two laymen be appointed to whom shall be referred so much of the report of the standing committee as refers to St. John's parish, Toledo. Carried.

It was moved that the appointments upon the committee be made by the convention instead of by the chair. Carried.

Moved to nominate by ballot. Dr. Bates amends by moving to ballot after nominations. An amendment to nominate before dinner, and election first thing after dinner, lost.

Moved to adjourn. Lost.

Rev. Mr. Kemp announced that lunch was ready, and moved to adjourn again. Carried.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

A delightful luncheon was served to something like two hundred persons in the basement of the church by the ladies.

About two o'clock the church was again filled by delegates and members of the congregation, who were anxious to hear the Bishop's address. A more than ordinarily interesting address was expected, and no one was disappointed. The various affairs of the diocese were treated of, and eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the several bishop's who have died in the past year. But by common consent that part of it which refers to the Toledo affair was looked upon as the most important, and there was a visible strain among all present, to catch every word upon that subject. The remarks under the head, "St. John's Church, Toledo," are herewith given in full:

## BISHOP BEDELL ON THE TOLEDO CASE.

I should have been glad to close my annual address at this point, amidst recollections of pleasant peaceful labor foretelling a quiet hopeful future. But during visitation to Toledo circumstances occurred which I may not pass over in silence.

My conscience bears me witness that in administering the affairs of the diocese; whilst I have never concealed my honest convictions or professions, I have always held them subject to law. They have never been obstructed in such manner as to diminish the rightful liberty of my brethren, clerical or lay. I

may safely appeal to the diocese to respond to the testimony of the present senior warden of St. John's church Toledo, in the pleasant historical sketch which he has given of that parish. He says in substance that although the Bishop disapproved of several novelties in the manner of conducting public worship there, yet so soon as they ceased to be novelties and became customary in the church at large he sanctioned them by the presence and shared in them. This has been my rule, up to the point where novelties teach *erroneous doctrine*. The limit of license is at the depravation of truth, as I have already affirmed; and that truth of which I am guardian is threefold, Evangelical, Protestant and Episcopal. Being under no obligation to visit St. John's church this year, and least some complications might arise, I had omitted an appointment to that parish. But yielding to the rector's request I made an appointment under conditions, those conditions rendered necessary by circumstances that occurred during a previous visit. He assented to the conditions which were merely that I should have control of the services, as has been my undisputed custom for a quarter of a century. He protested, however, against the conditions as an assumption of authority to which I had no right. I had reason then to anticipate, that no new thing would interfere with the proposed visitation.

On arriving in Toledo on the evening previous to the appointment the rector of Trinity church called my attention to a novelty that was causing much unpleasantness in the church community, and on account of which the senior warden of St. John's and other members had left the parish. At the same time he called attention to a continuance of false teaching publicly maintained, which was injuring the general reputation of our church. It is at least singular that in his correspondence with me, the rector of St. John's should never have alluded to changes in the interior arrangements of the church, in which he could hardly fail to think that I would be interested, and that he should have left me to learn of their existence only from the daily papers, and that after my arrival in Toledo.

However, after advising with a church and lay member of the standing committee, and finding this advice to agree with my own judgement, I determined to see for myself and examine the facts, as far as the few hours of the morning would permit; and if the facts should render it necessary to withdraw my appointment. Accordingly I consulted the late senior warden of St. John's. I obtained a copy of the parish paper of St. John's church, which was to be distributed the next day. I saw the changes in the interior of the church; a screen separating the chancel from the body of the church; a chapel with an altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the main altar (so called) with its six candles, and the Tabernacle in the midst; and, finally, uplifted over all an image of our blessed Lord, carved in wood, exhibiting as far as human art can do, his agonies on the cross. The figure is about four feet high, nearly nude; the face and limbs expressing intense agony, and the coloring such as to intensify the realism. I expressed my horror in strong terms, and left the church. The vestry have complained that my notice of withdrawal of visitation was so brief. It was as early a notice as possible, considering the brief hours which they had allowed me to discover the facts.

An effort has even been made to represent my withdrawal of the appointment, as caused by a decision that these changes in the appointments of the church are unlawful. I have made no such decision. It is my intention to bring the subject before the next council of the Bishops, and to ask their judgment, how far it is within the authority of a Bishop in a Protestant church to control its symbolism; how far it is his duty to maintain the original protest of its symbolism against the errors of the church of Rome. Until that time I withhold my judgment.

But the reason for my refusal to confirm the class of candidates, which were to have been presented, was, that in my opinion the rector had taught erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word. In my visitation of the parish (for the visitation was held, although in a manner not asked for) as the canon directs, I inspected the behavior of the clergy.

From his published teachings I learned that he has taught untruth, contrary to the word of God, and to the doctrine of our church, Evangelical, Protestant and Episcopal. I have enjoined him accordingly, and I am waiting to be satisfied of his obedience in accordance with his ordination vow.

I should be glad if my brethren, clerical or lay, representing my diocese in this convention, should express their approval of the course which I have taken in this unhappy matter. I already have the approval of my conscience. And I have taken no step without the consenting counsel of brethren in whose judgment I have had reasons to confide.

The parish of St. John's, established at first as a missionary parish by the good spirit of Trinity church in Toledo,

has ever since the death of the lamented High been a trouble to the body ecclesiastical of this Diocese. It is of too little weight individually to occupy so much of the attention of this convention, and were it not for the great principles at stake, I would not mention it. But the spiritual interests of the members of the flock who worship there are as dear to me as any whom the Lord has entrusted to my care, and they must not be unprotected.

The principles at stake are fundamental in our organization. The vestry have assumed to have entire control over the material structure of the church, and over its symbolism, which by all consent may teach truth or error, priest or bishop, notwithstanding; and they have openly protested against the authority of the bishop in this regard. If they are right, this is the boldest Congregationalism, without the guards which that system has thrown around it.

The rector has assumed entire liberty to teach by action and by word whatever he may choose to teach, provided it is not forbidden in *toledo verbi* by the church. If he is right, then is Independent Presbyteranism of an ultra character. Neither of them has in it a shadow of Episcopacy!

The vestry and the rector have thus left to the Bishop nothing, either of authority or power, over the structure or symbolic teaching of the church, or over its doctrines, discipline or worship. An Episcopal church without Episcopacy!

I had supposed that when a diocese elected its Episcopal head, it selected a person in whose judgment it could confide, and on whose administrative ability it intended to rely. Until the diocese expresses itself dissatisfied with that supervision, our system confides to such a bishop all decisions which the law has not already made definite and clear.

It is a weighty responsibility. But, unless it be affirmed, a diocese has no bond of union, a bishop acts under law, and is responsible to lawful authority set over him. Nevertheless, within such limits, his authority is not to be questioned, and it is to be sustained. If his diocese have mistaken in their choice, they are not alone in their unhappiness; and patience is the only remedy, on either side.

It has been said that the church has purposely left many things undetermined, in order that a fair amount of liberty may be secured. I believe it. But there is a point where liberty becomes license; and the church has consecrated its bishops in order that they may determine that point, each for his own diocese; and at that point prevent the perversion of liberty and the dissemination of untruth. Nor does the church need further definitions, provided only that the authority of its Episcopacy be recognized and its bishops maintain a character for wisdom, prudence, charity, and right administration.

With mingled congratulation we accept most gratefully the tokens of our heavenly Father's grace toward our diocese. With simple trust in his over-ruled Providence we accept the trials of our steadfastness which He has ordained. Where we are in error we hope He will correct us. Where we are right we know He will sustain us. Where we are working for His glory our diocese will be borne along successfully by His power. And in that faith we ascribe to the Triune God of our salvation, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. Three persons, one adorable Jehovah, all honor, might, majesty, dominion and glory, world without end. Amen.

Immediately after the close of the reading of the Bishop's address, the convention proceeded to elect members of the committee to whom should be referred the Toledo affair. Upon motion the following were elected by acclamation: Rev. Dr. Bates, Rev. Dr. Grange, Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Hon. Columbus Delano, Mr. S. L. Mather.

On motion, so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the Toledo case, was placed in the hands of this committee.

Mr. Kemp moved that the committee report to-morrow after devotional exercises.

In the course of the afternoon session

the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Toledo, introduced a resolution by request, which was referred to the committee on canons, recommending a small revolution. It proposed that the canons be amended to make women eligible as vestrymen or wardens in case of necessity.

On behalf of A. H. Moss, treasurer of the missionary enrollment fund, \$1,912.50 was reported as having been collected.

## THE EVENING SESSION.

A very interesting missionary meeting was held last night in St. Timothy's church, every seat being filled. After the usual evening service, the Rev. A. B. Nicholas addressed the convention upon the subject of his labors during the year. He talked in an extremely interesting manner upon Findlay and other cities in the gas belt and what was being done there. He called attention to the new church at Alliance, and completely held the attention of the convention.

Mr. H. N. Hills, the regent of the Kenyon Grammar School, followed in a talk upon Gambier and its institutions. These institutions consist of the seminary for the education of clergymen, Kenyon College proper, and the preparatory or military academy.

While they are all separate corporations, yet they are connected by such indissoluble ties, that they must all be considered together.

He dwelt at length upon the new school for girls which will be opened to the public this fall. While the membership of the church has always consisted for the most part of women, yet heretofore no facilities have even offered for their education.

This school will be under the charge of Miss Lucy C. Andrews, B. A., and will have a corps of professors larger and better by far than almost any girls' school in the country.

The Rev. Fleming James then talked for a short time and the convention adjourned.

## THE THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

The convention assembled rather late this morning and was called to order by Bishop Bedell. It was noticed that a

great many persons were present with the evident purpose of hearing the discussion on the Toledo affair. Before the commencement of business Bishop Bedell resigned the chair to the Rev. Fleming James, preferring not to preside during the discussion of this delicate matter.

The report of the committee appointed to consult with the representatives of the Toledo church was read. Before proceeding with the report, the reader, Dr. Bates, gave publicity to the apology, without qualification, offered by the vestry of St. John's, Toledo, for the words passed by them derogatory to Bishop Bedell. They acknowledged the breach of etiquette and of their rights in the premises.

They added that the Bishop had been certainly misinformed when he was told that the senior warden had resigned on account of the practices in the church, as he had in reality contributed to the screen, and had withdrawn for other reasons.

The preamble of the committee recited that whereas the rector of St. John's had made doctrinal statements declared erroneous by the Bishop, and whereas the Bishop had declined to complete his extra canonical visit on those grounds, it was resolved, (1) that the committee approve of the Bishop's actions. (2) That the committee approve of the Bishop's declaration that the doctrines taught are erroneous. (3) That the committee desires St. John's to remain in ecclesiastical union with the diocese, providing the doctrines taught should not be injurious to the church at large. (4) That a committee be appointed to consist of three lay members, to inquire if St. John's parish, Toledo, has entered upon a course that should sever its connection with the diocese, and to report at the next convention.

A long debate followed this report, more as to canonical points, however, than as to doctrine. Dr. Neakes of Cleveland, spoke strongly in favor of quicker action. He felt that abundant notice had been given, and that it was unmanly to delay action an entire year. He wanted the convention to stand up for the principles of Protestantism.

It was found that it would be unanominal to do otherwise than as the report recommended, and it was then adopted.

## ROYAL ARCANUM ELECTION.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Royal Arcanum supreme council elected the following officers: Supreme regent, S. M. Linley, of Utica, N. Y.; supreme vice regent, L. R. Walls, Portsmouth, Va.; supreme actor, C. F. Loring, Melrose, Highlands, Mass.; past supreme regent, A. C. Tripp, Baltimore, Md.; supreme secretary, W. Robinson, Boston; supreme treasurer, E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.; supreme chaplain, Rev. W. R. Gardner, Jackson, Mich.; supreme guide, H. S. Burkhart, Chicago, Ill.; supreme warden, T. E. Peckupang, Worcester, O.; supreme sentry, Frank G. Ford, Augusta, Ga. The next annual session will be held in Toronto, Ont., providing the Massachusetts legislature will pass an act legalizing legislation enacted there. If this fails the annual meeting will be held in Indianapolis next year.

Weddings Waiting a Probate Judge.

TIFFIN, O., June 16.—The probate judge of Seneca county died yesterday, and at the same time the official life of his deputy expired. This leaves the county with nobody empowered to issue marriage licenses. Three weddings, which had been arranged for last night, were postponed in consequence. To-night is set for one of the most elegant weddings which has taken place here for years. The contracting parties are Hebrews. They are Ben. V. Arntine, of Cleveland, and Miss Laura Stricker, of this city. Guests are already here from Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, but unless Governor Foraker appoints a judge to-day, the affair cannot take place.

As may be expected, this uncertainty is greatly agitating those most interested.

An effort has even been made to represent my withdrawal of the appointment, as caused by a decision that these changes in the appointments of the church are unlawful. I have made no such decision.

It is my intention to bring the subject before the next council of the Bishops, and to ask their judgment, how far it is within the authority of a Bishop in a Protestant church to control its symbolism; how far it is his duty to maintain the original protest of its symbolism against the errors of the church of Rome. Until that time I withhold my judgment.

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